THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,550—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th Jan.	OCEANA	7000	—	—
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	—	—
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
9th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th „	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
		1912	1912	1912	1912
City of York	7810	—	—	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	—	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	—	16 Feb.	13 Mar	—
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	—
City of Vienna	4672	—	—	—	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	—
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	—
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	881	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	25th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	26th Jan.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	29th Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 24th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "‖Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 27th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. 1912
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. „
Semiramis	3999		1st Mar. „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th „ „
Semiramis	3999		1st May „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. „
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April „
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th „ „
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May „
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June „

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903	„ 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 834	„ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	24th Jan. 1912.
Austria	7583	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers,	Tons.	Captn.	To Sail on or about
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	3rd Feb. 1912.
a Kanzler	3000	Coltzau	16th Feb. 1912.
President	3310	Bremer	26th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	6th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, 19th January, 1912.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE......£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection ;—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.
CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000
WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE:

IN GOLF BALLS

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot : 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot : 188c, Mount Rd.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. Re. 1-0 bottle.

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEGERE PARMESAN GORGOUZOLA and DUTCH BALLS, CHEESES always in Stock.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES the House in India.

PROVISIONS and OILMAN STORES French, German and Italian from the High Class Firms of good repute.

GREEK WINES and BRANDY, well matured and from the First Class distillers, and also other ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

GRIGUOLINO (CLARET) WINE, genuine and in great demand, at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose. Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, of the University, on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1912. Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted thereto must send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar not later than Saturday, the 10th February. Applications received after that date cannot, under the regulations, be accepted. The University does not prescribe a special form of application.

2. Candidates wishing to receive their Degrees in person are requested to be present in the University Library Building, at 4 p.m. on the Convocation day. They must provide themselves with their own gowns and hoods.

3. Every application for admission to a Degree IN ABSENTIA must state clearly the grounds on which it is based and be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10 (ten). The amount of the fee will be refunded in the event of the application being disallowed. No such application will be considered unless it is accompanied by the prescribed fee.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1912, will enter by the Upper Gate and pass out by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

II. Gentlemen attending the BALL on the 23rd January, 1912, in Motor Cars are informed that they must have a licensed chauffeur as no Cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House. They will be parked with other carriages according to the number allotted to them.

III. Gentlemen attending the BALL at Government House on the 23rd January, 1912, in carriages or Motor Cars are desired to note that no carriages or Motor Cars will be permitted to overtake carriages or Motor Cars in front of them when passing down the lower drive as the guests are leaving.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 20th January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
„ „ Meerut	29	5
„ „ Saharanpur	30	59
„ „ Umballa	32	24
„ „ Bareilly	32	35
„ „ Bhatinda	33	21
„ „ Ludhiana	34	51
„ „ Ferozepore	34	58
„ „ Lahore	36	50
„ „ Kathgodam	37	30
„ „ Amritsar	37	59
„ „ Rawalpindi	44	31
„ „ Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THANA.

PROPOSED IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 5 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY the 31st January, 1912, for the construction, on a Schedule of Rates, of a Masonry Dam, with subsidiary works, in the Parsik Hill, and piping thence to Thana Station. Plan, Estimate and Specification may be seen, and all information obtained, at the office of the Engineer-in-Charge near Parsik Station.

F. H. LANDON,
Engineer-in-Charge.

Parsik, 20th January, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1912, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1912.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1912.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

$9\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred.
$9\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch ...Annas 4 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ per thousand.
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 45 of 1912.

Re COWASJI JEHANGIR MODY of Bombay PARSI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed COWASJI JEHANGIR MODY, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 17th day of January, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, Dated 17th January, 1912.

THE VISNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company have decided to issue 2,400 DEBENTURES of Rs. 500 each (Rs. 12 lacs), bearing interest at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant of the Company.

Interest payable half yearly on the 5th March and the 5th September, in each year.

The Debentures are redeemable on the 1st March, 1912.

The whole issue has been underwritten free of charge and the Debentures are now offered to the public at par.

Debentures will be issued as on the 1st March, 1912, from which date interest will accrue.

Applications for Debentures should be made on or before the 1st March, 1912, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, and interest in the meantime at 5 per cent per annum will be allowed upon all sums paid in respect of such Debentures before that date.

Forms of application can be had at the Registered Office of the Company.

For the Bombay Company Limited,
M. F. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.

Dated the 22nd January, 1912.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

ENGINEER as FOREMAN of MOTOR GARAGE, on Hill Station, must have had English training and experience. Applicants should give full particulars of experience, enclose copies of certificates and state salary required. Apply No. 689, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

FOR British Central Africa, one Parsee SALESMAN, with a knowledge of Accounts. Agreement 3 years. Salary £10 per mensem rising to £12 the third year. Free 2nd Class passage. Apply with Copies of testimonials to Box No. 680, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT.

ONE second hand set consisting of BABCOOK and WILCOX BOILER with self-contained stack, Engine, Generator, Motor, Pump and necessary switch gear, all been in use a few years and some parts are damaged but can be repaired. Another consisting of only Engine, Generator, Motor and necessary Switch Gear, hardly used and in good condition except slight damages which can be repaired. Both sets are designed for a Voltage of 1,000 Volts. Reasonable offers considered. For further particulars apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway, Lahore.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TWO STAR FILMS.
THE IMPOSTER.
WHAT THE ROSE MEANT
&c., &c. &c., &c.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
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BAND EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, SATURDAYS only 9-30 to 11-30
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.
DANCING AND SKATING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.

BOMBAY RACES.

14TH, 17TH, 19TH, 21ST AND 24TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 23rd January, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 17th January, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD, NEAR MUSTAN TANK, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr Haridas Damoder Anandjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadass, under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee, in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th February, 1910, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Bellasis Road, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 340 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 562, New No. 7794, Old Survey No. 2579, and New Survey No. 4019 with the building standing thereon, bearing E Ward Nos. 700—618 and Street Nos. 132—134, Bellasis Road and 9 and 11 Mustan Tank Cross Lane and bounded on the East by the property of Hoossein Khan Ahmed Khan Rogay, on the West partly by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Alana, and partly by the property of Camroodin Fakiroodin, on the North by the said Bellasis Road and on the South by the said Mustan Tank Cross Lane.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhowjee Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to buy Superior English-made Furniture.

On THURSDAY the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, a consignment of English furniture ex s. s. "Culna" etc., consisting of 4 suites drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined silk Genoa velvet, Morocco leather, silk tapestry and velvet, 3 bed-room suites consisting of almyrah, dressing and washhand tables and chairs, elegant English cabinets and palm stands, octagon tables and teapoys, almyrah, 3 pieces silk furniture, tapestry, cases of plates, spoons and forks for 12 persons, Morocco leather dressing bags and brief bags, flower vases and jars (copies of old masters) also sideboard, mirror almyrah Chesterfield easy chairs etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the third floor of Forbes Building, opposite the Telephone Building in Home Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome artistic designed black and teak household furniture, by Breslauer and others, consisting of drawing, dining, office and bedroom furniture, such as silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets chiffoneers, ebonized cottage pianoforte by Joseph Hollis, telescopic dining table, and chairs, mirrored dumbwaiter, whatnot, office writing table, American book cases, single and double panel and mirror door almyrah, English bedroom suite consisting of mirrored zundah almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, English safe on stand iron cots with curtains and mattresses, valuable carpets, Singapore cane furniture, valuable table ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of H. Wengle, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Hotels, Clubs, Merchants and Private Buyers.

AUCTION SALE of Real Artistic English Semi-Porcelain, Majolica and Chinaware, Parian Figures etc.

On THURSDAY, the 25th January at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the ground-floor of the Old Apollo Hotel Building, on Colaba Causeway by order of the concerned real English artistic semi-porcelain, majolica and Chinaware consisting of real English hand painted gilt and colored flowered dinner sets-tea sets, breakfast sets, dessert sets, wash-hand and toilet sets, flower pots, pedestals, flower vases, hanging pots, milk jugs, bacon dishes, butter dishes, biscuit boxes, sardine boxes, egg and Cruet stands, cheese stands, coffee pots, celery trays, Parian Figures, etc. etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1912.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with best Furniture.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — $9\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch Rupee 1 per hundred $9\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding. Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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CLARKES B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS
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A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.
Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh.
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Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

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"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m =0, 4 Salvarsan	... ...	Rs. 8	8
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"JOHA" for children	1 cc m =0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes		„ 10	4
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Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		... ...	„ 4	8

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „	50,00,000
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P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 850,000

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Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
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Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000=say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo

Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa

Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....................................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..................................	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
ROYAL
EXHIBITION
OF
OLD BOMBAY.
TUESDAY, 23RD January, 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, from 5 p.m, to 12-30 a. m. 4 As.
No reduction in the number of Amusements offered, in fact everything more attractive and interesting than before.
YOUR TIME IS GETTING SHORT.
Soon it will be too late!
DO NOT DELAY VISITING THE EXHIBITION OR YOU WILL REGRET IT ALL YOUR LIFE.

Loan Exhibits, The Old Cotton Green:
Arts and Crafts, The Walls and Gates of Old Bombay:
The Cornwallis Memorial,
The Models of the City—Old & New.

NOTE.—The List of Side Shows.
The Mountain Railway,
The Joy Wheel,
The Mermaid's Well,
The House of Nonsense,
The Brooklyn Cake Walk,
The Birth of Flora,
The Spider's Web,
The Camera Obscura,
etc., etc., etc.

WEDNESDAY, 24th January,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
At popular Prices.
Doors open at 8-15 p. m.
COME EARLY.
TO-DAY ADMISSION 4 ANNAS.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [22ND JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
17 Boxes Gold Bullions	10,94,400	London	National Bank
Sovereigns	56,250	do	do
76 Bars Silver ...	1,50,000	do	Yokohama Bank
174 Bars Silver.	3,00,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	16	18,730
B B and C I Railway ...	14	16,262

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has not been much doing either way to-day. Far Eastern rates are steadier as under.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 March
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4 to 140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai „	...138 1-4
Japan „	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement and remained steady most of the day, but closes 1-16 lower as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	95	9	0
Settlement	„	95	9	0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 higher both for ready and for delivery in two months at 26 3-8 and 26 7-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 higher at 57 1-4. The local market opened at 67 for ready bars and has fluctuated during the day, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15	0
Australian „	„	23	15	0
Sovereigns „	„	14	15	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	66	14	0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	64	14	0
„ 2nd Settlement ...	„	67	2	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The decline in America has caused an easier feeling locally, but prices opened about the same as on Saturday morning. The Settlements are attracting chief attention, and business in these is proceeding, but sellers are still inclined to be stiff. A small business has been done and closing rates are as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	273	March
Good M G Broach	„	263 1-2	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	265	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	263	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„	261	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	258 1-2	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	247	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	237	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	249 1-2	„
F. G. E. G. Bengal	„	234 1-2	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING:—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000 bales

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·22	5·25	5·27
+01	+01	+01
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·29	5·31	5·32
+01	+01	+01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·34	5·33	5·31
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

Ready ...	Rs.	13 0 0 B T
April.-May ...	„	11 14 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore A. M....	„	8 1 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	„	8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	56 0 0
Ready White Gulburga ...	„	55 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„	51 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„	48 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	59 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 2 0 B. T.
Forward	Rs. 11 3 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ...	„ 7 0 6 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready. ...	... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Ready	... Rs. 7 2 6 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is firm. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 5 6 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	67
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 3-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David ... ... —	413 2-4
Edward Sassoon Mills ...	205
Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	2,660
Phœnix Mill	101 1-4
Standard	1,140

PRESS.

New Mofussil	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamancua Manganese Co.. ...	8
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	151
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,242 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	660
Tapti-Valley	513 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, on Saturday:—

Cotton	17,752 bales
Wheat	7,874 cwts.
Linseed	1,764 „
Rapeseed	309 „
Gingellyseed	6,357 „
Poppyseed	319 „
Groundnuts	10,824 „
Castorseed	1,900 „
Rice	36,188 „
Myrabollams	7,757 „
Cottonseed	30,473 „
Mowraseed	339 „
Gram	8,017 „
Joowar	1,139 „
Maize	3,374 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 20th January 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 13th January 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 13. Rs.	Jan. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	99,94,370	1,16,27,377
Other Deposits	10,89,07,599	10,54,12,901
Post Bills	8,384	8,384
Sundries	19,46,448	17,79,787
	14,14,56,801	13,94,28,449
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,21,58,402	2,16,25,084
Other authorised Securities	1,62,056	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,51,66,428	1,66,35,597
Loans do. do. ...	3,12,46,198	3,00,36,427
Bills discounted and purchased	300,04,809	3,06,58,938
Dead Stock	2,26,016	2,26,016
Stamps	7,171	6,977
Bullion	6,10,971	5,53,260
Balances with other Banks.	9,37,225	9,30,132
Sundries	3,44,331	2,52,718
Cash	4,06,08,194	3,84,42,796
	14,14,56,801	13,94,28,449

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th Jan. 1912, as compared with the statement of 9th Jan. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 9. Rs.	a.	p.	Jan 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,71,26,209	4	6	2,22,65,122	3	0
Other Deposits, &c	16,63,73,968	2	9	16,70,67,966	15	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	19,42,413	7	3	12,06,668	8	1
Sundries	14,44,925	11	0	9,05,384	6	10
	28,48,87,516	9	6	22,94,45,142	1	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,47,37,600	0	0	2,46,02,425	0	0
other authorised Investments ...	71,97,543	0	0	70,07,253	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,97,72,620	9	10	4,45,12,458	15	3
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,61,93,498	12	4	4,68,71,265	8	7
Bills discounted, &c	3,75,30,464	5	2	3,96,63,811	13	1
Balances with other Banks ...	28,52,613	15	6	16,82,111	5	11
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	21,93,176	14	3	21,81,075	15	1
Stamps	12,624	8	3	13,005	2	2
Sundries	6,77,533	11	8	4,42,220	12	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	16,11,67,680	13	5	16,69,75,627	8	6
Cash, &c., at Branches	7,37,19,885	12	1	6,24,69,514	8	6
	23,48,87,516	9	6	22,94,45,142	1	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,33,813	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	52,94,900	Decrease.
Other Deposits	6,93,998	Increase.
Post Bills	7,35,745	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,25,465	Decrease
Loans	47,39,838	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	6,77,767	Do.
Mercantile Bills	21,33,347	Do.
Cash at Head Office	27,54,593	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	84,95,728	Do.

Percentage 33·63.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1911-1912:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
Jan. 1912. Bengal	37,08,000	59,73,450	22,65,450	......
Dec. 1911. Bombay	Nil.	10,03,200	10,03,200	......
Total ...	37,08,000	69,76,650	32,68,650	......

Ten Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and Nine months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Jan. 1912. Bengal...........	47358000	62340275	14982275	......
To end of Dec. 1911. Bombay	Nil	4021500	4021500	......
Total ...	47358000	66361775	19003775	......

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The report of the Credit Bank of India for the Year ended 31st December is as follows:—The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December. The auditors' certificate is also annexed. The net profit, including Rs. 4288-13-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 71,971-15; An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1911 which absorbed Rs. 24,087-12; Placed to Preliminary expenses account on 30th June 1911 Rs. 4,018-14; the directors now propose:—To pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1911 at the rate of 5 per cent per annum free of income tax, which will absorb Rs. 24,087-12; to transfer to preliminary expenses account Rs. 4,136-10; to place to reserve fund Rs. 12,500; to carry forward to next account Rs. 3,140-14; Total Rs. 71,971-15.

RECORD EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 22.

The total exports of wheat from Karachi during the year ending 31st December, 1911, exceed one million tons. The exact figure is 1,041,336 tons, compared with 865,403 tons exported from Karachi in 1910. These figures place Karachi at the head of the list as the chief wheat exporting port in the British Empire.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bundle carpets, E Spinner and Co.

Newby Hall s—6,000 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—75 cwts olibanum, L Praggie; 14 cases bristles J A Begleie and Co; 32 cases indigo, David Sassoon and Co; 13 1-4 cwts kissmiss, V Jairam; 183 cwts fishmaws, E Meledina; 5 cases brassware and sandlewood boxes, L B Bhootwalla; 20 tons oilcakes, A Morits and Co; 24 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co; 768 cwts oilcakes, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 680 cwts cottonseed 200 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 93 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 cwts casins Indo C Dairy Co; 60 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co; 2 cwts ivory, A Bhundelly: 95 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 28 bales hides, V Esmail and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calna s—200 cwts barley 342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts maize, Volkart Bros,

Beckbergen s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 760 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwts mustardseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton E Ballabdas; 50 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

Woodbridge s—2,500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co,

FOR HULL,

Woodbridge s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday Co; 24.000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher: 8,400 cwts cottonseed, M Valabdas; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Dido s—2,000 cwts gram, 15,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 9,500 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrington Court s—825 cwts cottonseed. A Khimjee; 994 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Northumbria s—3,500 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newby Hall s—179 cwts wheat, 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, 257 cwts maize, 640 cwts teelseed, 1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOURGHAS.

Cleopatra s—15 bales twist, G. Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—72 cwts kismiss, D Jaiver; 700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, S J David and Co; 150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—250 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales twist, S J David and Co: 232 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 490 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Vorwaerts s—493 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G C Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, the Japan C T Co; 12 cases chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.

Vorwaerts s—500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton Glaze Brook and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton T Co; 1450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Vorwaerts s—800 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

DR. PAUL GANS, the airship navigator, has made arrangements with the United States authorities to provide a warship to accompany him on his proposed trans-Atlantic flight to Europe.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LINDEMAN—January 3, at Howrah, Helen Lindeman, widow of the late Frederick Peter Lindeman, aged 81 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ball at Government House, Malabar Hill.

H. E. Lady Clarke visits the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "That man is rich whose desires are poor"—Old Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Studs, rings, hats, caps, dogs, shawls, axles, documents, utensils, G. C. notes, umbrellas, clothing, brushes, ornaments, chairs and toys have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants.

FATAL BURNS.—A Hindu girl, named Jivabai, aged 10, was warming herself round a grass fire on Sewree Cross Road, on the 13th instant, when her saree accidentally caught fire and she was burnt about her legs and stomach, from the effects of which she died on Sunday evening.

MISSING CLOTHES.—Mr. C. F. Thompson, residing with his friends at Warden Road, Mahaluxmee, has made a report to the police that he and his three friends returned home at one o'clock on Sunday morning undressed and leavings their clothes on chairs, went to sleep. The complainant's hamal missed the clothing and informed him. The value of the missing articles is put down at Rs. 384. The doors on the verandah were left open, when the complainant and his friends went to bed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.—The first aid class of the St. John Ambulance Association of the Jewish division will commence from the 11th February, at Mandvi, Bhat Bazar, in the Medical Hall of Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar L. M. and S., J. P., F. R. I. P. H., London. Gentlemen who are desirous of attending the classes should apply personally to Corporal M. E. Solomon, L'Union Fire Insurance. Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, or Rao Bahadur Dr. Dandekar's.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Palamcottah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 27th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for L Marques and South Africa per extra s. s. "Muhloti" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Gungadin, a bullock-cart driver, was charged with rash driving in Shepherd Road on Friday last. The complaint was that in order to avoid a collision with a tram-car, he drove his cart fast on the wrong side of the road. He should have halted; but as he did not do so, a Mahomedan boy of 12 was knocked down and run over. Death was instantaneous. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu, named Mahadu Rungoo, aged about 35. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased lived with his wife and child at Jacob's Circle. He had been ailing for some time past and was tired of life. On the 18th instant, while his wife had gone to the kitchen, the deceased cut his throat with a razor. His child saw this and she informed her mother. He was removed to hospital, where he died on Sunday night. The razor was found alongside his bed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March (Spanish)..	A Bunch o' Roses......	Chapi
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse	Lysistrata....	Lincke
Selection	Spanish Dances ...	Desormes
Intermezzo	Rendezvous	Aletter
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Two Step	Clorinda	Bing

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maltandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	Pomposo	Hume
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
a Song (Cornet Solo).........	Mona..........	Adams
b Serenade ...	An Evening in Toledo ...	Schmeling
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier ...	Straus
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Selection	The Balkan Princess ...	Rubens
a Op. 264 A...	Standchen	Czibulka
b Galop (Bell Solo).........	The Tubaphone	Hume

THE SKATING RINK.

It will be seen from the advertisement in another column that the management of this popular place of amusement notify that a band will be in attendance at the 6 to 8 session on Tuesday, besides attending at the usual Thursday session at the same hour. The dancing and skating entertainment announced for to-morrow will draw a large attendance as will be judged from the great number of tickets already sold. Confetti will be freely distributed, so that those attending may anticipate an enjoyable evening.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	2	2
Same date last year.......	7	7
Total mortality from all causes.......		95
Same date last year....................		97

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by Kalidass Beechardass against Messrs. H. N. Madrasswalla and Company to recover Rs. 4,329 with interest and costs.

Mr. Jinnah, with the Advocate-General, Mr. Iverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidass, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, were for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he acted as cotton-broker to the defendants and it was originally agreed that the plaintiff should return half brokerage to the defendants, on their agreeing to employ him alone as their cotton-broker. In 1907, as the defendants employed other brokers, the plaintiff informed them that from that time he would charge full brokerage. The defendants also claimed to be credited with two annas in the rupee out of the brokerage as sukhdi. The plaintiff said that the allowance for sukhdi was entirely voluntary and was at his option. He was not the guaranteed broker of the defendents, as they said, and was not liable for any of the losses sustained by them and sought to be credited against him. The defendants were indebted to him in the above sum and he claimed that with interest and costs. The defendants, in their written statement, said that the return of half the brokerage was not in consideration of the defendants agreeing to employ the plaintiff alone as alleged. They had allowed the plaintiff full brokerage on Broach cotton transactions in 1909-1910 and 1910-1911, but except those transactions, they were entitled to half the brokerage. The plaintiff had also agreed to pay the sukhdi and he was now bound to do so. They also claimed credit for the losses sustained by them on the transactions in which the plaintiff was their guaranteed broker. In making up the accounts, a sum of Rs. 551 was found due by them to the plaintiff and that sum they had paid to the plaintiff's attorneys. There was nothing now due and they submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After recording evidence, their Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,514, with interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

DUPED BY A GANG.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Keshab Babaji, Narayen Babaji and Ramchander Govind, Hindus, with cheating one Balu Bapu, a dealer in firewood. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday last the first two accused went to the complainant's shop at Dongri, where the first accused told the complainant he wanted Rs. 50 to pay the stamp duty to recover Rs. 5,000. He added he actually wanted Rs. 35, and that if the complainant lent him that sum he would give him Rs. 200 afterwards. The complainant gave them Rs. 15 and told them to call again for the remainder of the sum. The next day, accordingly they again called when the complainant gave them Rs. 20. The first two accused and the complainant and his brother then went to His Majesty's Mint, where the first accused asked the rest of the company to wait for him till he came back with the Rs. 5,000. Shortly after he returned with a bundle containing pieces of paper of the size of currency notes, the upper most piece being a genuine currency note. They then betook themselves to the Kennedy Sea Face, where it had been arranged, the complainant was to get Rs. 200. When they got to the place, the third accused came up dressed as a police 'havaldar,' who threatened to take them all to the police 'chowkie.' It was then settled that the pseudo 'havaldar' should be paid Rs. 50 in return for which he would let them all go. One of the accused then suggested that the complainant's brother should fetch Rs. 50 whereupon the complainant said there was no necessity to send his brother as the money was near at hand in the bundle which the first accused had with him. The latter said the notes were one thousand rupee and one hundred rupee notes. The complainant's brother then went to borrow the sum from a friend. His friend after listening to his story said the complainant was apparently being imposed upon by somebody, and accompanied him to the Kennedy Sea Face. During the absence of the complainant's brother, the first accused told the complainant it was getting late and asked him to hand over to him his earrings which could be pledged. The complainant gave the first accused his gold earrings with which the latter left. Some time after the second accused also left, saying he was going to call back the first accused. The third accused was also on the point of leaving, when the complainant's brother and his friend came up, seized the third accused and handed him over to the police. The first and second accused were subsequently arrested.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as they had previous convictions against them, sentenced the first accused to four years,' the second to six months' and the third to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A SHIPPING CLERK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged J. M. Tellis, a Mangalore Christian, with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 48. It appeared from the evidence that the accused who was employed as a shipping clerk by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., was handed over Rs. 48 to meet certain expenses in clearing their goods. He misappropriated the money. He pleaded guilty, and, was sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo twenty-one days' imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Shaik Abdulla Shaik Miah, a chauffeur in the employ of Dr. Miss Benson, with rash driving. The charge against the accused, was that on the 16th instant he drove the car rashly and at the junction of Cruikshank and Esplanade Roads he knocked down two men, one of whom was severely injured, his ribs being broken. The injured man was removed to hospital. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

A special meeting of the Matheran Municipality will be held on Saturday next, when the question of a site for a Municipal Office will be considered, as well as the filling of the vacancy for a Municipal Secretary.

The reports of the Educational Inspector on the Marathi School will be laid before the meeting. This says that the attendance is fair in view of the population. The accommodation is sufficient and not well-lighted and new rooms are urgently required. The work done in the classes seems to be fair.

A COMPANY entitled the Anglo-Netherlands Sugar Corporation has been formed with a capital of £400,000 to cultivate sugar beet and manufacture, on the lines followed in Holland, in the eastern counties of England.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 23.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D. M. M. Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India Council E. F. Nicholson. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Judgment on Motion.

128-01—Mulji and K. Bachoo Harkisondas vs Khusaldas Dungabhai and others—Mat J and M. Sham M. and H. and Mulji & K.

For Judgment on Preliminary Issue.

962-10—Maneklal and T. Ruttonsey Assaria and Co. vs. Turner Morrison and Co., Crawford B. and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

1111-09—Payne and Co. S. B. Bharucha vs. C. J. Mody and others—P. S. Batlivala.

Long Causes.

410-11—Mulji and K. Karimbhai Peer Mahomed and Co. vs. Bai Manekbai widow and others, Nanu H. and Co.

845-11—Th. Gandhi, Bossabebai vs. Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.

282-11—M. B. Chothia, Manchershaw Bamonji Chothia. vs T. B. Kantharia and others. Wadia G. and Co.

780-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhar. vs Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. In Person. Chitnis M. and K.

110-10—Ardashir H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas and others, vs Sha Valabhji Bhica and others. Mulla and M.

391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas, vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.

888-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Maneckial a firm. vs Gokaldas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.

19-11—Payne and Co Abdul Rasool Bhuloo vs Khairummisabai widow Matu J. and M.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

Short Cause.

964-11—Sham M. and H. P. P. Dasuwala vs. Jetha Mayachand—Jeh. G. and B.

Long Causes.

435-09—Tyabji D. and Co. Deepchand Balchand vs Gangabisen Girdharilal Motichand and D.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Payne and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shashtry, Mah J and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1155-09—Chit M and K Mangesh Balkrishna vs. The Oriental Government Secretary Life Assurance Co. and Ltd—Ard. H. D. and Co. Part heard.

720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.

695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.

722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.

714-11—Mehta and D, Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.

740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansukhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.

123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.

451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.

778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.

569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.

1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Sulemam—Payne and Co.

444-08—Wadia G and Co—P F Dalal vs N E Bottlewala—Cap and V.

614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.

120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Consent Decree.

649-11—Payne and Co—R D Sethna vs. Manek Cassam Ard H D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

118-11—Wadia G and Co—B M Patel vs. M J Patel and other Patel and Ezekiel—Part heard.

Short Cause.

962-11—Ard H D and Co—S F Asharwala vs Shirinjbai widow and another Mulla & M

Long Causes.

47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hasanalli Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.

1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Soowwalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.

593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.

624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.

706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirze M. and M.

649-11—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Manek Cassum, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

667-11 Mehta and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.

157-11—Uawalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J. and M.

501-08—Hiralal and Co Hakim Musher Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Dismissal Under Rules 103.

1076-11—Crawford B and Co—The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs. Bhagwan Lux May.

For Consent Decree.

926-09—Cap and V R D Sethna vs Sassoon J David and Co Wadia G and Co.

768-10—Ard H D and Co—Dhunjibhai B Petit and vs Mulji Prudhan Dadachandji and P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

12-11—Wadia G and Co—M H Dehdasty vs. Bibi Fatma Sultan.

387-11—Payne and Co—Esufali Mahomedally and Co. vs. Mahomedally Tyaballi.

464-11—Motichand and D Jesiram Jagannath vs. Durgprasad Jagannath—Jam R and D.

870-11—Tyabji D and Co—Mulji Bros vs. Chimanlal Vadilal.

918-11—Little and Co—Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani vs M P Talati—Shroff D and D.

1009-11—Bhaishanker K and G—Vithaldas Vanmalidas vs. Narbadabai widow—Malvi H M and R.

1037-11—Patell and E J R Patell vs. Ahmed Miya Hussan Miya.

1061-11—Wadia G and Co G N Shroff vs. Iswardas Itcharam Mashruwala.

1062-11—In Person—Gulabchand Ramji vs. Gali Haibati Umaji Dhole.

1067-11—In Person, Bai Cooverbai vs M. E. C. Jasavala.

8-12—Payne and Co. Bai Jamuabai vs. Bachoo Haji Jacob.

10-12—Little and Co. Wild and Co. vs. Harmukhrai Hammanbux.

19-12—Pest R. K. and Co. Hamabai F. Petit vs The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd.

38-12—Juddah and S. Solomon Sophey vs Mangulchand Popatlal and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M.

866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of Pills.
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Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting. Feels fine.

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THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
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This is one of the foremost medicine in Consumption or Phthisis. Its use cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis and allays all the symptoms and affections that supervene the ful disease Price per 7 doses, Rs. 3. postage, As. 3.

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I. (London), M. S. A. S. (London),
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. & P. S. N. Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons Captain T. Hughes arrived here on Sunday evening from Busreh, January 10, via Karachi with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons Captain H. Runton arrived here on Sunday evening from Hull, December 9, with a general cargo and coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain B. Weyhansen arrived here on Sunday evening from Hamberg December 16, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain G. R. Elton, arrived here on Sunday evening from Busreh, January 14, via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo 5 cases opium and 4 cabin and 189 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, 3065 tons, Captain F. Makspeace arrived here on Sunday evening from Newport with a general cargo and coal.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3253 tons Captain W. Kelso, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali 1614 tons, Captain Kasch, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo 8 cabins and 150 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus........Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.......Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh......R I Marine
R I M Dufferin...Huddleston ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 22.

Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai...31-1	P & O Co
Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetling		T M & Co
Angus	2320	Dakers		T M & Co
Banca	3794	Potter		P & O Co
Buffalo	4096	Jassen		J Finlay & Co
Baroda	1897	McClelland	P Gulf	M M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr		T M & Co
Drachenfels	4515	Kupper		W & A G & Co
Dido	3127	Runton		J F & Co
Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhansen		W & A G & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt...repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
Kasara	504	King		M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin		
Northumbria	2756	Medley	A'werp	W& A G & Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes		B & P S N Co
Putiala	1929	Johnson		M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Sarada	3400	Alton		M M & Co
Swazi	3174	Abbey		W & A G & Co
Sheik Burkhud	158	Park		
Salsette	2291	Lewellin	Aden...3-2	P & O Co
Tynesider	737	Thomson		A S N Co
Woodbridge	2331	Notman	L'pool	W & A G & Co
Itaura	3363	Bishop		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 22

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D & E Newby Hall	2481	Parker	L'pool		K N & Co
K Northumbria	2756	Medley	Ant	2-3	W& A G&Co
N Beckbersen	2447	Dettond	Ant	25-1	T M & Co
O Kanzler	1665	Coltzan	Durban	16-3	A Strandes & Co
Alavi	2324	Gray			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	25-1	M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	23-1	W & A G & Co
3 Dandolo	3197	Giacopelio		25-1	V S N Co
4 Barrington Court	2834	Williams	D'kirk		Captain
5 Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Cochin	27-1	J F & Co
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	25-1	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Vorwoerts	2536	Dannekes	Kobe	24-1	A L S N Co
9 Palamcotta	2207	Cuthbush	Durban		M M & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	28-2	P & O Co
12 & 13 Oceana	3507	Jones			P & O Co
14 Kola	510	Elton	Busreh	25-1	M M & Co
15 So Maru	3389	Noguchi			N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
21	Naderi	Hughes	Busreh, Jan 10
	Dido	Runton	Hull, Dec 9
	Ehrenfels	Weyhensen	Hamburg, Dec16
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, Jan 14
	Clan Macalister	Makepeace	Newport

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Reichenfels	Kloppenburg	Hamburg, &c
	Havildar	Tome	Kobe, &c
	Somali	Kash	Zanzibar, &c
	Tynesider	Thomson	Busreh, &c

Steamer Scindia, Kelso, for Liverpool, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, for the Persian Gulf.
" Naderi, for Jeddah.
" Dido, for Hull, &c.
" Salsette, for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Aden for Bombay, on 20th instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 25th instant at 1 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 21st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 23rd January.

91. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Koper is allotted for Class-Firing as follows:—(For all Class-Firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Wednesday, 24th inst. "G" Coy.
Thursday 25th inst. "A" Coy. (Practice)
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

92. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to the 3rd February, 1912.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 27th instant:—

Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 29th January to 3rd February.)

From Santa Cruz 8-15 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing—No clothing of any description will be taken into camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 25th instant.

Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 26th and open in camp on the 27th instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

93 Church Parade—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 28th instant will be as under:—

Roman Catholic—9 a.m.
Church of England—11 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, uniform side arms only.

R. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that all entries for Corps Sports to be held during Camp will close on January 30th. Entries must be made to Capt R. M. Potts.

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White Camelia, 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE.

"THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 23rd January, 1912.

CRIME IN THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. MICHAEL KENNEDY'S latest report on Police operations of the Bombay Presidency is generally satisfactory reading inasmuch as he is able to show that reported crime, ordinary and serious, has diminished. True crime on the whole increased in the past year, but in the presidency exclusive of Sind it dropped. There was a small rise in murders and cognate offences, in thefts of all kinds and robberies, but the Inspector-General finds consolation in the fact that burglaries and dacoities were fewer. Actually and proportionately excluded cases were less and there was a decided and welcome decline in the number and ratio of undetected cases especially in the presidency proper. More property was stolen, it is true, but more was recovered, the percentage of recoveries advancing by five per cent., and fewer cases were left pending at the close of the year, which seems to indicate an increase of energy. Both in the presidency proper and in Sind, the statistics point to better results all round as compared with the previous year the rate of progress, except in respect to the recovery of stolen property, being more pronounced in the Presidency proper than in Sind. As regards the general efficiency of the force the Inspector-General recognises that some diversity of opinion will always exist among a large body of officers, but he regards the testimony of Mr. Hatch, District Magistrate of Sholapur, as of special value. Mr. Hatch observed that "after five years' absence from the mofussil, I am impressed by the general improvement in appearance and intelligence of the District Police," an opinion Mr. Kennedy believes the majority of officers will endorse, for he is conscious that the morale of the force as a whole and the quality of its work are improving. The crime statistics show that in the face of plague and famine, constant and indiscriminate disparagement and burdened with miscellaneous duties of many kinds, the Mofussil Police, under conditions of considerable difficulty do succeed in keeping the peace of the country and in making satisfactory headway against crime and criminals; and the fact remains that when required to deal with anything out of the ordinary or called on for special effort to deal with any important case or cases and difficult or dangerous situations, they rise equal to the occasion. Their efficiency Mr. Kennedy is not slow to acknowledge as due in the main to the strenuous and unremitting efforts of the gazetted officers of the district and railway forces who by example, precept and personal attention to all details devote themselves to the task of raising the morale and standard of all round efficiency of the officers and men subordinate to them.

The Criminal Investigation is well reported upon and it is shown that the exigencies of the Nasik, Aundh, Pandharpur and Sawarkar conspiracy cases, the extensive and complicated enquiries they involved and other important work necessitated the deputation during the year of a number of experienced officers from districts for duty in the Department. Later the inadequacy of the existing staff having been demonstrated to Government the combined strength of the Criminal Investigation Department and Finger Print Bureau was raised with excellent results. In addition to the conspiracy cases above mentioned, on which the Criminal Investigation Department Staff was engaged for the greater portion of the year, other numerous and lengthy investigations were undertaken with successful results. The Department was also employed in co-operation with the police of other Provinces in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in pursuit of criminals. Special attention was also paid to the important work of marking down and dealing with professional foreign criminals and members of local criminal classes, concerning whom the report gives an amount of information. In one of these a particularly clever gang of deed and will forgers was unearthed at Umreth in the Kaira district. The investigation into the doings of this gang called for the display of the utmost skill, patience and perseverance. During the enquiries it transpired that nearly three hundred persons had been made use of by these criminals, who were subsequently convicted, to forge documents and valuable securities for them, with the result that numerous subsidiary investigations, which are still in progress and in different stages, into the ramifications of this criminal conspiracy were necessitated.

The steady, marked decline in the proportion of undetected to true cases disposed of is accurately regarded as the most hopeful and encouraging feature of police-working. In respect of the successful detection of crime, Mr. Kennedy recognises that the mofussil police cannot obtain the good results secured in large cities—where the material for successful detection and prosecution is at once available, the police have fewer sacrifices to make in furthering the ends of justice and the police get on to their cases promptly—because of the many difficulties, due to local conditions and circumstances, that they experience which perhaps the public does not fully appreciate. Mr. Kennedy refers to the numerous gangs of Kaikadis, Koochas, Haranshikaris and the like—who wander about, camp well away from the villages and subsist by crime, preying on the villagers, pilfering the crops and stealing the cattle in the jungles—as a menace to the peace of the districts and it is extremely difficult to know how effectively to check their criminal propensities and prove cases against them. Most of the crime occurs in small towns, in primitive hamlets and villages devoid of police and on lonely stretches of road and in fields, where in the nature of things it is most difficult to procure evidence, particularly in regard to offences committed at night, and delay in getting to the scene and commencing enquiries is unavoidable. The people also show great reluctance to give evidence and to go to distant courts as witnesses. Much crime in the several districts, particularly murders and other serious offences, is due to the bitter factions which exist in villages, especially in the Southern Maratha country, which make it almost impossible on account of the hard swearing on both sides for the police to arrive at the truth. Last but not least the Inspector-General indicates as an obstacle to the detection of crime, that many foreign jurisdictions that cut into and border on British territory. Criminals understand this and make the most of it. Still all obstacles notwithstanding the force gives a very good account of itself and its successes both in the prevention and detection of crime is as great as can be reasonably expected of it.

THE BRITISH HYDRO-AEROPLANE. SOME prominence has been given to a recent speech of Admiral H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenburg, in which, discussing naval aviation, he emphasised the imperative need by Britain as an island power of an aeroplane, which could descend to and rest upon the sea, rising again from that position at will. The ordinary aeroplane of course, requires a solid and level starting place, on which it can make a preliminary run before taking to the air, and the difficulties which have to be faced in starting a flight, if the machine is resting on water, which may be either rough or smooth are evident. The report of the speech which reached India, was considerably summarised, and that may be the reason why it contained no reference to experiments, which are being conducted at Barrow-in-Furness. On the other hand Prince Henry may have considered that these were as yet at too early a stage to be mentioned in a reference to the subject, which, though forcible, appears to have been brief. The fact remains, however, that these experiments are being made, and so far they have meet with a measure of success, which seems to justify a hope that the day when the British Navy will be equipped with suitable vessels of the kind indicated is not so far distant as Prince Henry's remarks implied. Such vessels have already been christened "hydro-aeroplanes" and before the British Admiralty took them up had been the subject of experiment both in America and France. It was only recently, however, that a similar aeroplane of foreign manufacture, was brought to Barrow-in-Furness where it is in the charge of officers of H. M. S. "Hermione," which has been made the parent ship of the British aerial force attached to the Navy. So far, its most noteworthy performance has been a short cruise in a high wind at a height of between 40 and 50ft. over the Cavendish dock at Barrow, with Commander Schwann, R. N., as its pilot. This is not a great performance regarded strictly alone, but it is one which is full of promise. We at best have a ship which can take off from and alight in water, although so far it has only done so on the calm smooth surface of a dock. It will, of course, be a different thing to attempt a similar feat at sea even in fair whether, and a hydro-aeroplane, to be of genuine service in actual warfare, must be able not only to be active in fair weather, but to take to and rise again from the water, when the sea is rough and a strong wind is blowing. It should be able to do this at sea, when at long distances from a friendly ship, and it should be so made that it can be rapidly put together and taken to pieces, so that it can be swiftly and easily lifted out of and into a parent ship. This last qualification in view of the wide spread of the planes is alone a matter of considerable difficulty, but knowing as we do the resourcefulness of naval officers, especially when they have the opportunity of engrossing themselves in such a fascinating study, it does not seem too much to expect that, given time and adequate encouragement from the naval authorities, the obstacles, which now are encountered, will eventually be overcome. That the Admiralty will fail in nothing, which may assist towards this end, is to be wished for sincerely. Hitherto they have laid themselves open to the accusation of having adopted too indifferent an attitude towards the subject of aviation. References are naturally made to the new aeroplane in the service papers, and in one of them, the Admiralty is criticised somewhat strongly for not having provided sufficient plant in Britain to supply the Navy with aeroplanes, and all the accessories which it may need. It rightly points out that, while it is all very well to make a start with a foreign machine, such will not be available once war has broken out, and it behoves the Admiralty to supply this omission at an early date.

THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL. IT is not in accordance with general expectation that Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, who has so recently taken up the Governorship of Madras, should receive appointment as the first Governor of the new Presidency of Bengal. It had been fairly well understood that the holder of the office would be a peer,—partly no doubt to give some compensation to Calcutta for the glories, of which she is being shorn—but it was rather expected, that the new Governor would be a peer from Home, already holding that rank, and the name of one right honourable gentleman, who has in the past been prominently connected with Scottish administration has been freely mentioned. None the less, the appointment is an excellent one and we have no doubt will be gladly hailed by all classes and communities in Bengal. It thoroughly fulfils the object of Government, which apparently is to give the pacified Bengal the fullest opportunities of successful and peaceful administration. Thus we see brought to her service at the head of her Government, an administrator who has had a distinguished career as a colonial governor, and of whom it will be impossible for any one of the various interests in Bengal to say that the judgment, which he will be called upon to exercise in many delicate matters, has been in the slightest degree prejudiced or biassed. During the time which he has spent in this country he has earned great popularity throughout the Presidency of Madras. Sir Thomas Carmichael has been in India for too short a period for us to be able to judge of his performance, but no one can deny that he very quickly won the appreciation and sympathy of the people, whom he came out to govern, and that such spontaneous popularity is an important contributor to successful administration. It was the same in Victoria, the Australian colony, where he was a successful Governor for three years. There he attended his full share of social functions, went to the race meetings of which the Australian is as specially fond as the Anglo-Indian, and was everywhere a gracious and pleasant figure. His administration in a country which has still to be fully developed was especially notable for the remarkably keen interest, which he took in commerical questions. He was regarded by commercial men as having a sound business acumen, and his frequent visits to parts of the State, where new business enterprises were being conducted, proved of considerable service. It was found that the Governor was a man who could see things for himself, and weigh possibilities, and that he frequently pressed home recommendations in quarters, where they proved to the benefit of the commercial interests of the colony. Calcutta, which is now so apprehensive of injury to its trade, owing to the change of capitals, should have a doubly hearty welcome for a Governor, who will be able to take such a practical interest in this question, in which at present it is most vitally interested.

A UNIQUE INDIAN ART. VISITORS when in the Arts and Crafts department of the Old Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the stall of the Seed and Bead Industry, where many very beautiful articles are displayed for sale. These articles are only produced in the work-rooms of the Sisters of All Saints at Mazagon, where, from the smallest of beginnings, with a few pounds of hard forest seeds, a genuine artistic industry has been developed, whose dainty and graceful products have been carried to all parts of the world. There is no prettier souvenir of Indian work that one could send to friends in Europe than a selection from among the necklets, muff chains, curtain loops, hatpins, napkin rings, etc., whose beauty of design attracted the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen Empress when in India five years ago. The Seed and Bead industry is carried on for the charitable work of the Sisters, and buyers, while making their purchases, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are aiding a very worthy cause while at the same time receiving good value for their money.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE ballot held on Monday, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the re-election of Mr. J. F. Bradbury of the firm of Messrs. Bradbury Brady & Co., Agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving, Co., Ltd.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR A. A. BARRETT, K.C.B., Adjutant General in India, arrived in Rangoon yesterday morning for a tour in Burma. He will leave Rangoon for Calcutta on Feb. 8th.

ATTENTION is drawn to the Police notice, which appears in our advertisement columns, in which the arrangements, which will be made for parking carriages and motor-cars for the convenience of guests attending the ball at Government House to-night, are notified.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CAPTAIN LUX'S ESCAPE.

Anarchism in France.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 6.

CAPTAIN LUX, a French army officer, convicted in June last in the German courts of espionage and sentenced to six years' detention in a fortress, escaped on Tuesday night from the fortress at Glatz, where he was the fellow-prisoner of the English officer, Captain Trench.

The facts relating to the escape are somewhat vague. It is said that he shared a cell with another prisoner, who at the time was absent from prison on Christmas parole, and was thus able to make his preparations undisturbed. According to the scanty official version of the affair, Captain Lux during the night obtained access to a corridor outside his cell, broke open the door at the end of it, filed through two iron bars protecting a window, and let himself down from the fortress wall by means of a rope contrived out of towels and bed sheets. He had by some means obtained possession of a suit of civilian clothes, which he threw out of the window before making his descent, and changed his attire on reaching the ground, leaving the clothes which he had worn in prison beneath the window. The greatest consternation has been caused in Germany, not so much by the prisoner's escape as by the fact that such an escape was at all possible, for it is argued that it is utterly impossible for a prisoner to secrete clothes, door-breaking implements and tools, and manufacture a rope in a cell without some gross negligence or connivance on the part of those responsible for his safe keeping. Incidents of this kind have lately been very frequent in Germany. It is only a few weeks since a German policeman, accused of espionage, escaped in an equally inexplicable manner from the military prison at Wilhelmshaven; and a few days ago occurred the mysterious disappearance of a despatch box said to contain documents incriminating high German officials in the same affair. This succession of events and the recent discovery that large numbers of German officials and workmen in the Governmental shipyards and engineering works are practising espionage on behalf of foreign Powers, and that even when discovered and arrested no German prison can be trusted to hold them has aroused a storm of popular indignation here. The most fervently patriotic Germans are the most incensed and declare no sane man can shut his eyes to the evidence that German officialdom is honeycombed with corruption, which is a stigma on and a shame to the administration of a great Empire.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Although Captain Lux escaped the combined journalistic interviewing talent of Paris, and thus putting Maeterlinck in the shade, actually walking undisguised out of the War Office, and baffling all the expectant reporters who had tracked him down there, the "Matin" publishes some interesting details of his astonishing feat—obtained presumably from brother officers in the secret. To make a connected story, it must be premised that Captain Lux was only allowed out of his rooms twice a day, between ten and twelve, and two and four. During these periods he could walk about the court-yards and converse with German fellow prisoners, but he never had any chance of communicating with Captain Trench who was confined in another wing of the fortress. In the morning and evening, he had permission to mount the ramparts and view the scenery, but only with a warder in attendance. Under these circumstances the simulated indignation of Germany, at Captain Lux having taken advantage of being practically on parole is grotesque. He never gave any parole whatever, and if he was supposed to be bound by any such promise, it was superfluous to keep him so strictly guarded in one of the strongest fortresses in Germany. The room in which Captain Lux was confined was lighted by a window some 20ft. from the ground and the first difficulty was to get clear to mother earth outside. The officers of Belfort agreed to send him daily a big parcel of newspapers and magazines roughly tied together with a piece of cobbler's thread about 20 to 24 inches long. These papers were chosen out of colourless journals or scientific or trade reviews in order not to attract suspicion, so that no objection was ever made, and Captain Lux, who had the reputation of being exceedingly studious always spread them out over his table and immersed himself in reading as long as any official was present. As soon as the warders left, however, he carefully put by the thread, and this went on for at least six months. Books were sent and when sure of being undisturbed the captain split up the heavy bindings and always found inside either German paper money or very finely tempered flat steel files and saws made on purpose to fit the size of the book. In this way Captain Lux received four steel instruments and about £20 in money, which was enough, presumably, to buy certain indulgences from the warders and pay for travelling expenses to the frontier, some twenty miles from the prison of Glatz.

The date of the escape was well chosen to coincide with the Christmas fetes, and it was settled that on the night of the 27th, a motor car driven by a Hungarian should be waiting at a given spot. After that two routes were open—either via Russia to the Baltic, or through Austria to Italy. It was the latter that was chosen. Not knowing what lay before him, Captain Lux went privately through a course of gymnastic training in his rooms every day until, when the moment came to put his fortune to the touch, he was physically fit for almost any strain or ordinary feat. The actual phases of his escape have yet to be told by himself, but it is known that after reaching the free air he had to break through two massive doors, cut through an iron bar nearly a quarter of an inch thick, pass through several gardens and enclosures, and finally scale an iron palisade seven feet high under the full light of a gas lamp and the observation of a sentinel. He found the car waiting and a quarter of an hour later reached the Austrian frontier, being timed to catch the Milan Vienna express at a small station on the other side. On Saturday at noon he was able to telegraph to his brother that he had succeeded.

CHAGRIN IN GERMANY.

The descriptions telegraphed from Paris of the manner in which the French spy, Captain Lux, escaped from the fortress of Glatz, have caused a great sensation in Germany. The romantic stories of string smuggled through to the prisoner as newspaper wrapping and money and metal saws hidden in bookbindings are denied by the fortress authorities, the commandant declaring that all packages are opened and examined, and then handed to the prisoners without wrappings. Even the articles of food received by prisoners from outside—bread and butter, cakes, etc.—are generally cut open and probed for hidden articles. The opinion generally prevailing amongst military men at Glatz is that Captain Lux was more likely to have received help from the prison orderlies and other minor officials, who had been bribed by friends outside. The greatest dissatisfaction is felt in Germany at the inability of the authorities to afford any explanation of the escape.

ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

The French detective force now believes that it is within sight of the capture of those concerned in the robbery of the bank messenger Caby in the Rue Ordener a fortnight ago. This is the most positive information yet given to the Press after multitudinous investigations, which have spread from Lyons to Dieppe, and have involved a cursery investigation of all possible criminal rendezvous in the small towns within ten miles of the walls of Paris. The detectives, however, are now certain that they know the two principal authors of the crime. Their belief seems well founded, but it is considered that there will be some difficulty in making the capture; indeed, there are expectations of a French Sidney-street affair, when the criminals are tracked down.

The men sought by the French police have a definite relationship with the men who held out against the police in Sidney-street London. They are not Russians, but they are certainly Anarchists. This fact is not the least important in the whole affair. It agrees with several characteristics of modern crime in France—notably counterfeit coining—in showing how anarchy, or at least a branch of anarchy, has lifted the profession of Fagin above such archaic pedagogies as Dickens explains, and has placed crime on another level, in which every coup is an important one, every criminal has the aid of a motor-car, and everywhere there is a strange mixture of revolver shots and advanced philosophy.

The family named Dettweiller brought into Paris by the police from Bobigny, a small town ten miles to the east of Paris, has given very scanty information. Dettweiller recognises that the motor-car which was used in the crime of the Rue Ordener was housed in his yard the evening before; that is all. But a search of Dettweiller's house has revealed several interesting points. The police found first of all the motor horn which belonged to a motor-car that was stolen at Montargis some time ago. In another room they found the empty frames of four old masters which were stolen from the Chateau de Montbouy last March.

POLICE DUPED.

The story of the escape of Carrouy and Berger from the net spread by the police to catch the counterfeit coiners is a strange mixture of audacity on the one hand and naivete on the other. It was a case of diamond cut diamond. Carrouy saw that the police held him only in vague suspicion. He determined to shake off further inquiry into his doings by pretending to offer himself as an informer. The police accepted his offer, and he gave an undertaking to deliver Berger. He was given carte blanche on promising to keep in touch with the detectives. Apparently his first act was to seek out Berger, who was in hiding at Bobigny, in order to tell him to keep clear of the police. He then set the detectives on several wild-goose chases. He gave rendezvous at stations on the underground railway, at which Berger did not appear, and finally sent three detectives to Ingre, near Orleans, telling them that Berger was there on a visit to his father. When the detectives arrived they found that as a fact Berger had been to Ingre, but he had left long enough to make pursuit absurd.

This was the last exploit of Carrouy in the role of informer. A few days later he slipped from the detectives' cognisance, and within a week came the armed robbery in the Rue Ordener. By a strange coincidence, just about the same time the detectives were searching Carrouy's house at Saint-Thibault, in order to discover what manner of man their strange informer could be. At that time he was not thought of in connection with the crime of the Rue Ordener. The police seized a large quantity of Anarchist literature, and several very technical guides to the manufacture of bombs. These were some of a number of important indications received within the last two days that showed the police the real part that Carrouy played in criminal Anarchism. Strangely enough, evidence from Saint-Thibault shows that Carrouy was a lover of animals and lived exclusively on fruit and vegetables.

GERMAN POLICY IN MOROCCO.

Some interesting sidelights on recent history are promised when the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, appears as a witness in a case shortly to be heard before the Essen courts, in which the "Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung" will bring an action against Herr George Cleinow, editor and publisher of the "Reichsbote," for libel. The case will be closely connected with one heard to-day before the Berlin courts, in which the responsible editor of "Die Post" was acquitted on a charge of libel brought against his journal by Herr Cleinow. The case had to do with the attitude of the German Press during the recent Morocco negotiations. Herr Cleinow, in his journal, the "Reichsbote," attacked "Die Post", the "Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung," and the "Taglische Rundschau" for their unfriendly attitude towards the Government nearing the end of the negotiations. He declared them to be working in the interests of the Mannesmann brothers, and threatened to expose the connections existing between them and this German firm, which, as is known, has large interests in Morocco. "Die Post," replying to these attacks, described them as spiteful untruths and lacking in journalistic character, and on these grounds Herr Cleinow brought an action for libel, which however, was to-day dismissed. The chief interest lies in the remarks of the lawyer for the defence, who said that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter had declared to Herr Erzberger, a member of the Reichstag, and several other people that the German Government did not intend to withdraw the Panther from Agadir until West Morocco had become a German possession. Legation Councillor Heilbron, who is attached to Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's staff, also declared to Dr. Lust, the editor of "Die Post," that Morocco offered the best emigration field for Germany, and West Morocco would therefore become German.

It was the Government and not "Die Post," declared the lawyer, which changed its attitude on England's intervention, and the gentlemen to whom the Foreign Secretary and his subordinate, Herr Heilbron, had uttered these statements were prepared to give their evidence on oath Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter was not called as a witness in to-day's case, but he has been subpœnaed, with Herr Heilbron, Herr Erzberger, Dr. Lust, and Herr Rippler, in the forthcoming action brought by the "Rheinish Westfalische Zeitung."

AFTER visiting Lucknow about the middle of February, the Viceroy will proceed for a few days shooting in the Kheri District.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C.I. Railway for the week ending 30th December, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 338,930 maunds and of Rs. 78,057 in the earnings.

THE SEIZED STEAMERS.

RELEASE OF CAPTIVES DEMANDED.

France Creates a Grave Situation.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The *Matin* states that France claimed the liberation of the "Manouba's" Turkish passengers, but Italy refused.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 22.

A telegram from Jaffa states that an Italian warship on the 19th inst., bombarded Khanyunas, (Syria), close to the Egyptian Frontier.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

A telegram to the *Daily Chronicle* from Paris states that France intends making a naval demonstration off the Italian coast in the event of Italy's reply in regard to the captured Turks being unsatisfactory. This paper adds that orders have been sent to Toulon to hold a squadron in readiness.

Whether this is true or otherwise, the situation seems grave, and is complicated by the mystery of a telegram in cypher to the Consul at Cagliari, telling him to surrender the Turks, while the French Government asserts that no such telegram was sent.

The French papers hint that the telegram was tampered with, and talk of the famous Ems despatch, preceding the Franco-German War.

The Italians maintain that their action was justified. They declare that the prisoners carried no surgical appliances, and were not doctors.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

While the French papers, to-day, continue to insist upon the liberation of the Turks who were removed from the French mail boat, "Manouba," on the ground that national honour is involved, they assure Italy that France will afterwards loyally investigate the identity of the Turks. They express the conviction that the friendship between France and Italy is strong enough to ensure a prompt settlement of what is simply a misunderstanding.

Not a word has been received confirming the statement in the *Daily Chronicle.*

ROME, JAN. 22.

Italians yesterday re-occupied Gargaresh. They found no traces of the enemy within a radius of five miles. This is regarded as confirming the seriousness of their losses. The enemy admit having had over 150 killed alone.

CANADA'S ROYAL VICEROY.

Great Stir over Visit to New York.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

There is a great stir in New York, where the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are going to stay for a few days.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid says that the visit will be private, but the papers are full of conjectures as to who will be asked to meet Their Royal Highnesses. Tremendous anxiety reigns among many society people, lest they should be omitted from the list.

SERIOUS COLLISION WITH EXPRESS TRAIN.

Railway Magnates Killed.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Illinois Central Express dashed full speed into the rear of a passenger train at Centralia, Illinois, and smashed to atoms a private car attached to the rear of the passenger train. Railway magnates, Messrs. Harahan, Melcher, Peirce and Wright were asleep in the car and were all killed. Twenty persons were injured

HEAVY RAIN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Thames and Trent have overflowed, and are steadily rising owing to heavy rains and melting snow.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Berlin states that Dr. Solf, provisional chief of the Colonial Department, left for London yesterday.

It is understood that he will discuss Anglo-German colonial questions.

"CITY OF LAHORE" GOES ASHORE.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The s. s. "City of Lahore" is ashore off the coast of County Down, and is making water in Nos. 2 and 3 holds. She is discharging her 'tween deck cargo.

ARGENTINE RAILWAY STRIKE.

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 22.

The railwaymen seem disposed to resume work immediately on condition that the entire personnel is reinstated. The Government has decided to request the companies to settle the crisis without delay.

MR. CHURCHILL AND ULSTER.

Orangemen to Pour into Belfast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 21.

It has been arranged to run excursions for Orangemen from all parts of Ulster to Belfast on the day of Mr. Churchill's arrival.

The Nationalists state that they may bring a monster contingent of "Ancient Hibernians" from Dublin to check the Orangemen.

The *Ulster Guardian*, a Liberal paper, demands the arrest of Lord Londonderry, Captain Craig and others on a charge of treason.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Departure from Port Said.

PORT SAID, JAN. 21.

The "Medina," with the King and Queen on board, sailed to-day.

Lord Kitchener, Sir J. G. Maxwell, and many other prominent personages were on the quay.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Sir Wm. Willcocks' Scheme Delayed.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Reuter understands that fresh delay has arisen in connection with Sir William Willcocks' scheme of irrigation in Mesopotamia.

The Turkish Government is considering the advisability of spreading the work over a longer period, undertaking at present only a third part of the scheme.

GERMAN MINISTER IN ROME.

ROME, JAN. 21.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Giolitte, the Premier. The King, on arriving at a banquet in the evening, conferred a high decoration on Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter has left Rome.

THE LONDON MOSQUE.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Mr. Ameer Ali, in an interview with a representative of the *Morning Post*, on the subject of the Mosque in London, said it would cost one hundred thousand pounds sterling to erect a mosque on the lines proposed. A large sum had already been subscribed. The site contemplated was in South Belgravia.

AVIATION PUPIL KILLED.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

An aviation pupil fell sixty feet at Juvisy, and was killed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. steamer "Egypt" left for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day, with the outward mails of the 12th instant.

WATER MARKED PAPER.

Customs Concession Rescinded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

A Customs Circular rescinds the arrangement sanctioned last August which amended the regulations under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, so as to admit as properly marked all consignments of paper in which the watermark constitutes a false description merely on the ground that the necessary counter-indication as to the origin is omitted there from provided that the indication of the origin is correctly given on every wrapper in which any packet of such paper is made up. The circular explains:—(1) Their experience gained in the working of this concession has convinced the Government of India that it fails to provide adequate safeguards for trade having regard to the local custom of selling paper in quantities smaller than one ream; (2) that the concession has also been found in other respects to work unsatisfactorily. Due notice is to be given of the withdrawal of the orders in question to importers of paper manufactured in the United States of America before the former procedure is enforced against them.

THE LATE MR. STRANG STEEL'S ESTATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

The assets of the late Mr. W. Strang Steel which were sworn at little less than one million pounds in Scotland amount to nearly ten lakhs of Rupees in Burma. Letters were granted to-day by the Chief Court to Mr. J. A. Swan one of the executors of the will.

A LARGE and representative meeting which was held in the Town Hall, Berhampore, on Saturday, passed resolutions expressing great alarm at, and emphatically protesting against, the action of a certain section of the Uriyas in trying to reopen the question of transferring Ganjam from Madras, though the question was finally decided in 1905; it being most prejudicial to the best interests of Ganjam.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Calcutta Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Discussing the appointment of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael to be the Governor of Bengal, the *Englishman* says: "During the few short months he had been in Madras, His Excellency has made himself propular with all classes and so has Her Excellency Lady Gibson-Carmichael, and we feel sure that when they come to Bengal to take up the governing of the province, they will receive a cordial welcome."

The *Indian Daily News* says: "Lord Carmichael is the steed we did not fancy for the Governorship."

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

The London correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes under date, the 5th instant, commenting on the peerage conferred on Lord Carmichael as follows:—

"First on the list of peers is your new Governor of Madras, Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K. C. M. G. Anglo-Indians have been speculating as to the causes why your Governor should have been so lucky as to obtain his peerage at the commencement of his Governorship, and some surprise is expressed that Sir George Clarke of Bombay, and Sir Arthur Lawley, the late Governor of Madras, should not have been similarly distinguished on the occasion the of King's visit to India. I may mention for what it is worth that one suggestion has been made to me for your present Governor's good fortune. "Mark my words," said the author of the suggestion knowingly, "the Government intend to transfer your Madras Governor as a peer to Bengal as the first Governor of that Province, as soon as an Act of Parliament has been passed to enable them to constitute Bengal a separate Presidency. It is felt that the new Presidency should be started with *eclat* and that as Calcutta is to lose the Governor-General and his Council permanently, the first Governor of Bengal should be a peer, with a good training in English and Colonial public life, and free from Bengali traditions and prejudices. The necessary Act of Parliament, or modification of the exising Act, will be passed through Parliament early in the coming session, and you may be having a new Governor of Madras in six months."

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

Referring to Lord Carmichael's transfer the *Madras Mail* says.—The Governor feels justified in initiating important developments during the last months of his term and in the case of Sir Arthur Lawley those months were an extension of the usual period. Lord Carmichael has naturally and rightly made no endeavour to develop a policy of his own before acquainting himself sufficiently with the conditions and problems altogether new to him on arrival. Presumably there will now be an interregnum of some months with an acting Governor who will necessarily confine himself to carrying on the administration. It is thus probable that the difficulty of finding a successor to Sir Arthur Lawley at the time when one was due, and the transfer of Lord Carmichael to Bengal, will be found to have resulted in a rather long suspension of progressive policy. Bengal will find in His Excellency an adminstrator whose negative virtues are better known to Madras than his positive. It will not find him disposed to move without a careful preliminary survey of the position or to indulge in rhetorical predictions of the outcome of any moves he may make or to sweep aside the opinions of expert colleagues or to be disdainful of public opinion. It will find in him also a cultured genlteman much interested in art and likely to exhibit a practical concern for the encouragement of indigenous art and industry.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Carmichael as Governor of Bengal the *Leader* says that the only explanation for the appointment which suggests itself is that Lord Carmichael is Lord Crew's favourite.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphing from Yambong states that the Dihang exploration party were at Shimong and Komkar in two parties on January 20th. No signalling was possible on January 21st owing to clouds. A cairn and inscribed tablet has been placed on the spot where Dr. Gregorson was killed. A party was to leave Rotung on January 22nd to visit Damroh and should have camped at Bordak that afternoon. The weather was dull and cloudy on January,

YAMBUNG, JAN. 22.

To provide for the rationing and medical needs of the exploration parties on the left bank of the Dihong a supply column and a field hospital have to-day left for Geku. Three hundred rifles under Captain Coleridge are now employed on escort duty and two carrier corps are being employed on transport for them. Two feet of snow are reported to be lying on the high ground above Geku. At Komkar friendly relations with the Komkar Abors hae been established, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, D.S.O. 4th Gurkhas, has left to-day for Dibrugarh sick. Fifty rifles, 8th Gurkhas, under the command of Captain Molesworth with Captain Bucher as Signalling Officer and Mr. Kemp, Government Zoologist, and accompanied by fifty carriers are under orders to start to-morrow to explore the Siom and Shimong rivers.

MUNICIPALITIES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

The following are among the observations made by the Government in the general review on the reports of the administration of District Municipalities in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11:—The work of individual Municipal Councils has been reviewed in detail in the orders passed by Government on their reports. The general standard of administration remained much the same as in the previous year, a fair degree of efficiency being attained in the majority of cases. There were indications, however, of distinct retrogression in some fifteen Municipalities, among which special mention may be made of Ongole, Tanjore and Vizagapatam as the Councils which exposed themselves to similar criticism in the previous year, and of Madura, where the administrative shortcomings were of an exceptionally serious character Among towns where administration was otherwise and less open to adverse comment a regrettable degree of friction continued to prevail in Bezwada and Palghat and came into prominence. In Rajahmundry, Tinnevelly and Vaniyambadi on the other hand there were many cases in which the relation between the Executive and the Councillors were all that could be desired and the latter rendered services of great value.

MORE OUTRAGES IN PERSIA.

British Consul again Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 22.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following news from Shiraz, dated 28th December:—

The news of the week is two attacks on the 30th Central India Horse, the first taking place at the top of the Kotal Dokhtar and being perpetrated by road guards who held the Burj at that spot. A troop of the Central India Horse in question was proceeding from here to Kazerun to meet the troops bringing the Consul, Mr. Smart, from Bushire and their advance guard on nearing the Burj was fired on and one sowar was killed. In the meantime Major Birdwood and Captain McCowan, I.M.S. had come up and made a rush for the door of the Burj which they found closely barricaded inside. The troops then took up position on the hill side and fired into the Burj when the road guards, finding it getting too hot for them, suddenly opened the door and bolted down the Rahine and escaped.

The second and much more serious attack took place at the mouth of Tang-i-Turkhat where that defile opens on to the Kazerun plain coming from Tang. The troops from Bushire under Captain Fraser had just met those from Kazerun under Major Birdwood, when in torrential rainfall fire was suddenly opened on them from all sides and the troops had to fight their way for nearly five hours into Kazerun, being fired at from every Burj on the road. It is said four were killed, seven wounded and two missing besides the Consul, Mr. Smart. At first he was given up for dead, but the later news gives every hope of his being alive though wounded. Colonel Douglas with a further lot of the 39th left for Kazerun immediately the news of the second attack was known. This attack is credited to Kashguli section of Kashgais, but what their motive was is yet unknown. The people of the city all have their own views some saying the Mullahs of Shiraz instigated it, others say that Solat put up the job against his brother (formerly Zigham) who is now at Tikhani under the title of Sardar Ihtisham. Still others say that it is the work of the Kashgulis pure and simple as they are said to be smarting under loss of their road pickings from muleteers employed by the Government.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

Counsels' Arguments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

The Public Prosecutor resumed his address before the Special Tribunal in the Ashe murder case this morning. He referred to the diary of the approver Arumugam, which had been seized at the search. He said that the defence had made all sorts of suggestions with regard to the diary and had characterised it as a concoction. A great point had been made of the fact that different treatment had been accorded to Arumugam, and that he was not arrested as Somasundrum was and a confession taken from him. But the answer to that was that Arumugam's statement was not so closely directed to the murder of Mr. Ashe as was Somasundram's. The former's statement did not so closely point to an intention to murder Mr Ashe, being the fundamental basis of conspiracy, whereas Somasundrum in his statement referred to the decision to murder Mr. Ashe at Madaswamy's house, where he was present and consented. Whereas Arumugam was not there, Somasundrum had on his own confession implicated himself with the murder of Mr. Ashe. Another great point made by the defence was that the decision to murder Mr. Ashe having been previously arrived at, no mention was made of it at the meeting held subsequently in the Chavadi of Arunachellam Pillay's house. The answer to that was that if the dicision to murder Mr. Ashe had been arrived at it did not follow that the decision would be announced to every member of the conspiracy, but the murder of high English officials was contemplated before March, 1911, by some members was clear from the evidence and the language used by deceased Dharmaraja Iyer to approver Ramaswamy that Vanchi had gone north to shoot Europeans, The Public Prosecutor was addressing the Court when it adjourned for lunch.

It is understood that the prosecution address will close by the end of the week.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 22.

The United Provinces Council met here to-day. In reply to the question stating that the Colony of Sansias at Aligarh under the supervision of the Salvation Army were proving a source of danger and insecurity to residents the Government said that it considered the arrangements for supervision were satisfactory and the Council had notified the Lieut.-Governor's choice. His Honour thought the results hitherto were very encouraging.

The Oudh Laws Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A lengthy discussion followed on the amendments to the Court of Wards Bill, particularly on the point whether the proprietors should be disqualified to manage their own property owing to having entered on a course of extravagance. These and other amendments were lost and farther discussion was postponed The Council will meet again on 15th February.

COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE

Special Enquiry on Hydrophobia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 22.

In the special order issued by the Mysore Government all officers of Medical and Sanitary Departments are requested to co-operate with the Pasteur Institute of Southern India in the conduct of enquiry suggested by the Director of Coonoor Institute in furtherance of the scheme for collecting information as to the proportion of persons who develop hydrophobia after being bitten by rabid animals. The Director says that it has become a matter of considerable importance to ascertain with some measure of exactitude what proportion of people bitten by any one rabid animal actually develop hydrophobia as well as the proportion between those bitten and those who come for treatment.

THE death took place yesterday morning from heart failure of Rai Benode Kumar Gupta, Inspector of Police, attached to the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department. He took a prominent part in investigations of the Alipur Bomb Case and other political trials in Bengal.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Labour Unrest.

WHAT A COAL STRIKE WILL MEAN.

London, Jan. 6.

The South Wales Colliery owners have protested to the South Wales 'Miners' Federation against the proposed ballot for a general strike on the minimum wage question, as a direct violation of the agreement of 1910, which is not terminable until 1915.

Mr. Mabon states that the result of the miners' ballot will probably be to idle a million miners, and withdraw 75,000 tons of coal daily from the markets. The policy of "stopping at nothing" implies a loss of life and property to which previous struggles will seem, but a flea-bite. A great opportunity will be given to the Americans to export coal to Britain.

The "Daily Chronicle" declares that some arrangement could have been made for securing to miners working in bad places a fair wage; but such a policy is not suited to the men who have lately come to the front in the councils of the Miners' Federation. They have been carried off their feet by a wave of syndicalism, and they want a general stoppage of work.

London, Jan. 7.

The Northumberland Coal-mine Owners Association has in response to the Miners' Federation demand for a uniform minimum wage for British miners, granted a rise equal to 1 1-4 per cent. increase in the pay of their colliers.

Taft v. Roosevelt.

Washington, Jan. 6.

According to several responsible newspapers, the leaders of the Repulican Party are supporting a subterranean movement for supplementing Mr. Taft's candidature for the Presidency by ex-President Roosevelt's because they consider Mr. Roosevelt is more likely to carry the country than Mr. Taft.

The New York "Sun" alleges that Mr. Roosevelt is cognisant of this insurgent movement, and has moreover shown little repugnance to joining in the campaign to discredit Mr. Taft. The situation is unprecedentedly difficult and delicate and only a categorical statement by Mr. Roosevelt that he will not accept nomination would clear the air. Such a statement is not expected, anyway at present. Meanwhile Mr. Taft's friends are not discouraged. They believe that the dignity of Mr. Taft's attitude, when compared with the insurgent Republicans' methods, and Mr. Roosevelt's attacks on the administration must tell in Mr. Taft's favour.

The Democrats threaten a recrudescance of Bryanism and many senators who formerly opposed the Arbitration treaties in their present form are now inclined to accept them, with the addition of Mr. Root's amendment, excluding the Monroe doctrine, the control of immigration and America's indebtedness from the scope of arbitration.

England's War Readiness.

London, Jan. 6.

Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner of Australia, speaking at a banquet given by the Chambers of Commerce at Swansea, in South Wales, yesterday, made striking reference to the peace-preserving influence of the British Empire.

"It seems strange," observed Sir George, "that while Great Britain is the centre of peace, she has never before been called upon to make greater preparations for war. While Britons are securing the integrity of the Empire and the safety of the race, they are also making themselves strong enough to keep the world's peace. The Australians are equally intent on a polisy of peace, but are unable to offer large sums in support of armaments, but perhaps they are doing more for the motherland by developing their great continent."

Mail Train Robbed.

Vancouver, Jan. 6.

At Redding, in California, two men held up and robbed the north-bound Oregon express on the Southern Pacific Company's line. The men who were not masked, forced an entrance near Red Bluff. They bound and gagged the mail clerks, leisurely rifled the sacks of mails and escaped with a large booty.

The mail clerks were found buried beneath a pile of rifled mail sacks.

Vancouver, Jan. 7.

A Sheriff's posse is scouring the country in search of the robber, for it now appears that only one man did the "hold up."

Labour in South Africa.

Cape Town, Jan. 6.

A three days' Labour Conference held at Bloemfontein, in Orangia, has recommended the adoption of a white labour policy and the establishment of a defence force, which must not be used in industrial disputes. The Conference also favoured granting bounties in lieu of a protective tariff, and the separation of whites from natives, each to have their separate advisory councils. The Conference disapproved of the extension of the franchise to natives.

Electric Railway Smash.

Paris, Jan. 6.

A disastrous collision occurred this morning between a workers' train on the electric line at the Gare Austerlitz and a stationary engine.

The impact was so severe that seven crowded carriages were wrecked and the ruins of one of them caught fire. Fifty-three passengers were injured, 21 being so severely, hurt that they had to be sent to hospital. So far, however, no deaths are reported.

Grave Desecration.

London, Jan. 6.

An extraordinary outrage was perpetrated at Sligo, yesterday, when the grave of Mr. John C. Macdonald, formerly M.P., for the constituency, was opened, the oaken casket dug up, the funeral urn which it contained was forced open, and the ashes of the deceased legislator were scattered to the winds.

The police believe that the outrage was not due to political animosity, but to dishonesty; that the grave desecrators believed the funeral casket was silver and intended to steal it.

Queen of Siam's Gems.

London, Jan. 6.

At Bow-street Police Court, yesterday, Paul Dubusock, formerly an official employed by the Government of Siam, was charged with having received jewels belonging to the Queen Dowager of Siam, knowing them to be stolen. Dubusock, who pleaded that he was not aware that the jewels were stolen, was remanded pending the arrival of further evidence from Bangkok.

Cold in New York.

New York, Jan. 7.

Eleven deaths from cold were recorded yesterday. The temperature was 8deg. below zero, and a furious gale was blowing.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

Commonwealth Wheat Yield.

PROGRESS IN PAPUA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JAN. 8.

Prior to the departure of the steamer Toroa from Macquarie Island for Hobart, Dr. Mawson, leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, wrote an account of the doings of his party to date as follows:—

The scene of the departure of the Aurora at Hobart was an evidence of the interest Australians are taking in an expedition which is peculiarly Australian, as both funds and men have been provided by Australia, and the object of the expedition is to secure for the Commonwealth a new province whose economic value may be great. For the first day after leaving Hobart, the weather was moderate, but the glass began to sink gradually, and fell to 28,90 accompanied by a heavy south-westerly gale. The seas experienced were similar to those encountered by the Nimrod on her journey south. Encumbered as we were by deck cargo, it was impossible to do anything but lie to and thus for several days we made very little headway. The members of the land parties were divided into regular watches, whose chief duty it was to look after the deck cargo and the dog teams. During the gale the dogs had suffered considerably from the heavy seas which came on board, although they climbed on to the hut timbers which were lashed on to the decks, and in that way they were saved from standing in the continual wash of the seas. The waves breaking over the bulwarks effected much damage, chiefly to the motor-sledge and the bridge. The starboard half of the bridge was carried away on Wednesday, but, fortunately, the mate had just walked to the other end of the bridge. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Bickerton have since replaced portion of the bridge with scrap materials. No one was injured during the gale, although there were several exciting experiences. When the storm was at its height one of the sailors was washed overboard but, managing to catch a rope that was thrown to him, he was pulled on board again. There would have been no chance of lowering a boat in those seas. The waves came down the companion-way and inundated the ward-room, and for several days the floors of the captain's cabin and the chartroom were awash.

As we approached Macquarie Island, an immense drove of smaller sea birds made their appearance, including many ice birds. Macquarie Island was made in misty weather. The Island came into view at 4 a.m., on Monday, December 11. The position of the Island and its shores is only approximately charted, and one of the chief works to be accomplished by the portion of the expedition left on Macquarie Island will be to make an accurate map of the island.

Whilst the small boat was taking soundings in the cove, the Aurora busied herself with water work outside, and was unfortunate in touching a pinnacle of rock, which came straight out of the deep water. This gave the ship a considerable shock, but no damage was occasioned. The photographer, Mr. Hurley, was busy with his cinematograph, and confessed he had never spent a more successful day. As we came to the North-East Bay, we observed near the shore a fair-sized vessel wrecked on the reef. At first we thought this was one of the old wrecks on the island, but one of the sailors who had worked on the island previously stated that it must be a recent disaster. Shortly afterwards we observed a great commotion at two small huts erected on the lee of the hill, over the wreck. The inhabitants had suddenly realised our presence, and were rushing about excitedly. They dragged a large spar out of the wreck and hoisted it on the beach, with a signal of distress upon it. They then semaphored to us explaining their position. By this time we were able to make out the name of the vessel—it proved to be the Clyde, which we knew was in commission of Mr. Hatch, who has a lease of the island for obtaining sea elephant and penguin oil. For over an hour the Islanders tried to get a boat out to us, but the surf proved too great for them, and they were driven back. The Aurora picked up her anchor and steamed round the north head, and was met by the islanders in a whale-boat. We commenced immediately to unload stores and wireless equipment, and met with no difficulty in landing them. About lunch time on Wednesday afternoon we observed the smoke of the Toroa coming over the western horizon, and before long she, too, was at anchor in the bay discharging her cargo as rapidly as possible. We had selected an elevated site for the wireless plant on the north headland. The dragging of the equipment to the top of this hill will be a work of great difficulty and will delay us some days at the island, but the increased efficiency of the station will repay us the extra labour involved—the station is several hundred feet above the sea, and is bounded by sheer cliffs. Already a flying fox has been erected between the top of the hill and the shore, by which materials are being sent up as speedily as possible—everything worked splendidly.

COMMONWEALTH WHEAT YIELD.

Although the wheat yield of the Commonwealth for the season just closing will probably be about seventeen million bushels below the exceptional total of last year, owing to partial failures of crops in several districts, the deficiency will be largely compensated for by the heavy crops of other cereals. As yet nothing more than an estimate of the aggregate production can be made, but as in all the States figures based on information carefully collected have been published, a fairly accurate calculation should be possible. On present indications the total production for the Commonwealth will be 77,000,000 bushels, of which South Australia will contribute 20,000,000 bushels. For some time it has been realised that the splendid yield of twelve months ago would not be equalled this year, and at one period the outlook was far from encouraging. In no State is the present wheat harvest likely to be as heavy as was the last; but even with the diminished production, it is believed there will be available for export about 47,000,000 bushels after all home requirements for food and seed have been met. The monetary value of this will, of course, depend on London prices, but in any circumstances it will be considerable, and grain is only one of the several items of produce which Australia depends upon as a set-off against the interest which has to be paid on public debts and the value of goods imported. In all countries, harvests fluctuate considerably with the varying seasons, and it is necessary to strike an average over several years in determining the suitability or otherwise of any district for wheatgrowing. Australia has demonstrated that there are vast tracts of country in all the States where this branch of farming can be carried on successfully, provided the price paid for land is not excessive. There is no commodity in more certain and constant demand than wheat and no industry which offers better returns than its cultivation of scientific methods are employed, and ordinary prudence is used. A special feature in this season's grain production is the comparatively heavy returns in oats and maize. Of the latter over 13,000,000 bushels, it is calculated, will be garnered as compared with 10,600,000 twelve months ago and 8,600,000 in 1908-9. The estimate for oats is, roughly, 15,500,000 bushels, to which total South Australia will contribute over 50,000. Last year's total for the Commonwealth was 14,734,000, and this State produced 50,000. The 1908-9 crop was exceptionally heavy, exceeding the estimated quantity for this season. During the last three seasons there has been little variation in the amount of hay cut, the aggregate each year being between 3,100,000 tons and 3,200,000 tons. Barley, too, has shown only slight fluctuation, ranging from 2,874,000 tons in 1908-9 to 2,226,000 for the present harvest.

NAVAL MACHINERY.

Rather serious are the allegations concerning defects said to exist in the machinery of H. M. S. Prometheus. The Prometheus is one of the vessels attached to the Australian Squadron, and she was recently ordered, in company with two other warships, to proceed to China, where trouble and a possible massacre of Europeans was feared in connection with the revolt now in progress against the Manchus. The vessels left Sydney on November 15, fully equipped, and presumably quite ready for sea, and nothing further was heard of the Prometheus until, early last month, she turned up suddenly at Darwin, with her machinery out of gear. It was reported that trouble had been experienced with the boiler tubes, and an anonymous correspondent—evidently someone connected with the vessel—writing to the Sydney press, gave a graphic account of the experiences those on board had had to endure. If the statements of the writer are to be believed—and so far there has been no direct official denial—the condition of the Prometheus can scarcely be described as seaworthy. According to Engine-room the pen-name adopted by the correspondent the Prometheus was known to be unfit for sea as long back as May, 1911. Her engine-room was described as being in a deplorable condition, and it was known that after she had been at sea 24 hours, the steam and water leaks in her boilers became so numerous that the latter required more water to keep them going than the condensing appliances on board could produce. Yet notwithstanding a knowledge of these facts, the vessel was described as seaworthy and was dispatched without overhaul on the long voyage to China. The result was a breakdown. The first stoppage occurred about 40 miles south of Cairns on the Queensland coast, where the anchor had to be thrown out, and a stoppage made to condense sufficient water to take the vessel in to port. At Cairns, every available receptacle was filled with fresh water, and the belated warship steamed slowly on to Thursday Island. This spot was left 400 miles behind, and then, after two stoppages for repairs the anchor was cast for a third time, fresh water being again required. For four days the vessel lay without an ounce of steam in her pipes, and at the mercy of the wind and sea. Fortunately, both were calm, and no danger ensued, but the ship's company had to be put on a short allowance of drinking water, and none at all was available for washing. By December 15, a full month from the date the vessel left Sydney—the evaporators had been repaired and the Prometheus crawled on at five knots an hour, producing just sufficient water to keep her engines going. Darwin was then 380 miles away, and as the commander evidently consider port, the safest place, he steered his ship thither. There she is now, but, according to the correspondent, "if we are still to go to China, it will be more by luck than good management that we get there." The existence of so grave a state of affairs on board one of the vessels charged with the maritime defence of Australia, calls certainly both for comment and explanation. Too much credence, of course, should not be placed in anonymous statements. Their general tendency is towards the highly coloured and imaginative; still the fact that no direct denial has been given to "Engine room's" story goes to prove that it is based on circumstances that cannot be wholly denied. Captain Rolleston, the naval officer in charge at Sydney, professes to make light of the whole matter, holding that the defect, if it exists in the vessel's condensing tubes is comparatively unimportant, and that the whole report is grossly exaggerated. The Minister of Defence when interviewed, said he had received no statement concerning the matter, and did not expect one. The cruisers now stationed in Australian waters were controlled by the British Admiralty, who were expected to keep them up-to-date, and from whom it was not easily possible to secure reports. But, added Senator Pearce, if the news were correct, it showed what need there was for Australia to hurry up with the construction of her own fleet.

PROGRESS OF PAPUA.

The annual report of the Government of Papua records a net increase in land alienation of 662 acres. Several large leases were forfeited, and the leases granted totalled 63,073 acres. All leases exceeding 1,000 acres granted since June 1, 1910, are now subject to rent, and the cost of survey, plus 15 per cent. for inspection and office expenses, of all leases over 100 acres is now paid by the lessees. Freehold and leasehold titles cover 890,635 acres. Agricultural improvements are being effected on leases or groups of leases aggregating 192,930 acres, and the improvements on a further area of approximately 20,000 acres are being complied with by stocking. Since 1906, the area of land under lease has advanced from 2,089 to 364,088 acres, the smallest increase being that of last year. During the year 29,236 acres were acquired from the natives by purchase, and 12,960 declared vacant and waste. The Survey Department could not get surveyors owing to the great demand for them in Australia, although the rates in Papua for such work are £4-1 per mile on level to £20-5 in jungle country, where slopes exceed 20 degrees. Of the 192,000 acres on which improvements have been effected 62,498 have been surveyed. Of the 101,599 acres surveyed in the territory 25,352 are free hold and 83,246 leaseholds. Since 1907 the area planted has increased from 1,500 acres to 15,881. There are 2,889 acres under rubber, 9,513 under cocoanuts, 2,332 under hemp, 132 under coffee, and 1,005 under fruit trees.

In one year the area planted has increased by 5,000 acres. The Government nurseries and plantations at Kemp Welsh River and elsewhere will shortly be producing supplies of seed and trees of all kinds for plantations. The production of tobacco on a commercial scale has been started, and large numbers of rubber and cocoanut plants have been sold by the nurseries to planters. The cattle number only 1,149, and there are few other domesticated animals. The gold industry employs 12[illegible] white miners and 911 indentured labourers, and produced 18,497 oz. valued at £68,803, an increase on recent years. Mining generally has been improving and much is hoped for from a find of petroleum at Gira.

A census showed that the European population is 1,032, of whom 771 are men. This is an increase of 152 in twelve months. There are 129 Government employes, 73 missionaries, and 139 planters. The indentured native labourers number 7,806, and of these the 5,202 paid of received £31,312. The number of natives employed by the Government and private persons is 9,765, an increase of 1,000.

A feature of the report of the Lieutenant-Governor (Judge Murray) is his slighting references to the expedition carried on by the Administrator. While only some scant notes of Mr. Smith's expeditions are printed in his report the relief expeditions are described fully and elaborately. The new country seen by Mr. Smith on his travels is left undescribed. The Federal Government are recommended by the chief medical officer to assist in the establishment at Port Moresby of a branch of the Queensland School for the Study of Tropical Diseases. He suggests that Papua contains diseases peculiar to itself needing bacteriological investigation.

THE NOTE ISSUE.

A statutory statement regarding the Federal note issue was issued at the Treasury on Friday, showing the following position:—Number, 4,377,665; amount, £10,156,358. The gold reserve is £4,949,422. The Treasury expects no difficulty in meeting out of the issue reserve and investments, the loan of £2,500,000 to be raised by the Government. By next June the banks will have handed over £1,000,000, invested with them on fixed deposits, and the New South Wales Government will have returned a loan of £1,000,000. In addition, the Treasurer will be able to invest in stocks, £800,000, or £900,000, from the note issue reserves, which he is going to reduce to 40 per cent. of the total issue. When the 10 note is issued late next year, another £2,000 will certainly be added to the issue.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) said on Saturday, that he had addressed an enquiry to the banks asking them what amount of Australian notes they held in their tills. The statement has been made that 60 per cent. of the note issue held in the banks is not really in circulation. Mr Fisher stated that he was interested in the aspect of the note issue presented by this statement, and desired to be informed of the precise position. He regarded the present amount of notes, ten million issued and unredeemed, as the normal requirement of the community. Having regard to the experience of Queensland, he thought that the increase in the apparent note circulation of Australia showed that the people were ready to adopt with the security of the Government an issue of paper-circulation in lieu of gold currency, on account of the greater convenience of, paper money. As far as the banks were concerned he did not want to see them carrying £1 more in Commonwealth notes than they actually required, and it was towards obtaining definite information on this point that his enquiries to the banks had been directed.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy is expected to visit Benares in the second week of February.

MAUNG HPAY, K.S.M., who has been in the Burma Government judicial service for some thirty years has been nominated for the vacancy in the Imperial Legislative Council caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Maung Bah Tu.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Building By-laws.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, the President, presiding.

Mr. Owen Dunn, in accordance with previous notice moved that with a view to preventing as far as possible the formation of insanitary areas within the city in future, this Corporation were of opinion that the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 required amendment in order to ensure: (a) that buildings thereafter constructed shall abut upon a sufficiency of open space whether exterior or interior; (b) that the extent to which any site may thereafter be legally covered by buildings shall be limited to such proportion of the whole area of the site as may secure a sufficiency of light and air to the intended building as well as to buildings adjacent thereto.

MR. DUNN ON BOMBAY BUILDINGS.

In support of the proposition Mr. Dunn said:

"When speaking at this table on the termination of my year of office as President of this Corporation in April 1909 I remarked when referring to the new Building Bye-laws which had then recently been adopted by the Corporation that though a great improvement on those that formerly obtained these Bye-laws would never have the effect that they should have on the health of the City until the Municipal Act is amended in such a manner as to prevent the crowding together of houses that is now legally possible. This remark has been since quoted several times with approval. But, hitherto so far as I am aware, no steps have been taken to obtain the amendments necessary for the purpose though nearly 3 years have passed since they were spoken. In these three years I believe that the Sanitary conscience of the City has been more fully awakened to the necessity of ensuring healthier conditions of residence, and that the fundamental necessities of good City Sanitation are better understood generally among the population. This Corporation have undoubtedly long recognized the necessity of improvement as is evidenced by the persistent manner in which they have ever since the passing of the Improvement Trust Act insisted upon the necessity of Improvement Schemes and have opposed other Schemes which in their opinion entailed unnecessary expenditure of Trust funds which they considered should more properly be applied to the improvement of unsanitary areas. I need not trouble the Corporation with long quotations. It is enough to refer to the representation on the Board's Colaba Reclamation Scheme in January 1902, to the representations on Police Accomodation Schemes in 1904, 1905 and 1906 and finally to Paragraph 4 of the very lengthy representation recently sent to Government on the Board's Sandhurst Road to Crawford Market Street Scheme in all of which the necessity of Improvement Scheme before all others is strongly advocated. I am justified, therefore, in assuming that this Corporation are genuinely concerned as regards the insanitary condition of many parts of the City and that they would welcome any measures tending to improvement, and it follows that they would assist in every way as far as their powers go in effecting improvements or in preventing the formation of similar insanitary areas in future.

In addition to my remarks on the Building Bye-law I have more than once expressed the opinion that the crowding together of houses on the area is more prejudicial to health than the crowding of persons in the rooms. Not that I fail to recognize the great evils of overcrowding in rooms; my meaning is that such overcrowding would do far less harm if the rooms received a sufficiency of light and air which owing to the way the houses are crowded together they do not now obtain. I am not speaking now of the moral evils of overcrowding. I am confining myself purely to the point of view of its effect on the physical health of the population. We know how difficult, how almost impossible it is with the teeming population of this City confined in the narrow limits of the Island for overcrowding in rooms to be prevented. In my opinion it will never be accomplished until the people themselves are better educated and are enabled to earn higher wages. But it is possible to ensure that every room hereafter constructed shall receive a fair share of light and air, and it is only a grasping landlord who would deny these to his tenants.

CORPORATION'S OWN VIEWS.

The Corporation has indeed endorsed my view, for in Paragraph 9 of letter No. 4704 dated the 27th October 1908 when replying to Government on the subject of the development of Bombay City they stated as follows:—

"On the question of the abatement of overcrowding and provision of house accommodation, the Corporation would remark that over-crowding is of two kinds: (a) The over-crowding of houses on the area, (b) The over-corwding of people in the houses, the danger from the latter being very greatly accentuated by the former which the Corporation believe to be the greater evil of the two.

The over-crowding in houses is undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the ignorance and poverty of the people, and to the division of them into communities and castes requiring them perforce to congregate in particular localities. Little improvement in this direction can be looked for until education shall have induced the desire for a higher standard of comfort and sanitation, which must of necessity be followed by a rise in the rates of wages and a gradual tendency towards independence of communal ties. The time which must necessarily elapse before these results can be brought about renders it impossible to deal with this aspect of the question, save in the very limited manner attempted by the recent addition of Section 379A (4) to the Municipal Act, and it is the opinion of the Corporation that attention should more particularly be directed towards the lessening of the over-crowding of houses on the available area. This is a matter to which the attention of Improvement Trust may usefully be directed. though the Corporation realize the difficulty of selecting which houses to remove where so many of practically the same class are densely crowded together.

To prevent a similar over-crowding of areas in the future, it would appear that statutory powers are required to limit the proportion of area of a building plot that may be built over, and to prohibit building on a plot of less than a fixed minimum area. By this means only can a landowner be prevented from bringing about a similar congested state in newly developed areas. The Corporation consider that such limitations should be prescribed in such a manner as not to affect too severely the areas that are near the centre of the City, but that they should certainly be more stringent in proportion as the distance of the areas increases from the centre."

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Now, the provisions of the Act which regulate the minimum amount of open space to be allowed around a newly erected building are contained in Section 348 (1) (f) which runs as follows:—

"In addition to any means to ventilation required by any by-law made under this Act at the time in force, every such building intended to be used as a dwelling shall be so constructed that the whole of at least one side at every room thereof shall either be an external wall, or abut on an interior open space. Such external wall, except where it faces a street of not less than fifteen feet in width, shall have between it and the boundary line of the owner's premises, an open space, extending throughout the entire length of such wall, at least two feet wide or, in the case of a chawl or building intended to form a range of separate rooms for lodgers, at least five feet wide. Such interior open space shall have an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon and shall not be in any direction less than six feet across. And every open space, whether exterior or interior required by this clause shall be and be kept free from any erection there on and open to the sky and shall be and be kept open to access from each end thereof."

The height of buildings is regulated by Sections 349A and 349B which were added to the Act by Act V of 1905, and under these Sections the maximum heigh of a building is limited to 70 feet, but with the exception of new buildings on streets less than 26ft. in width no buildings need be less than 40ft. in height. Thus a building which may be anything from 40 to 70 ft. in height may abut upon an external open space 4 ft. wide and any interior open space may be as little as 6 ft. wide. An exception is made in the case of Chawls which are described as buildings intended to form a range of separate rooms for lodgers. In such cases the building must about upon not less than 70ft. or 10 ft. of open space according as it adjoins an ordinary building or another Chawl an interior space of 6 ft. wide being still allowed. But the vast majority of buildings in the city though not actually intended to form a range of separate rooms are nevertheless 'Chawls' in as much as they are mainly let out in one-room tenements. This we know from the Census returns which tell us that about 80 per cent of the population occupy one-room tenements. The distinction between Chawls and ordinary buildings might therefore very well be abolished and efficient rules made applicable to all.

The provision of 4 ft., 7 ft., or 10 ft. exterior open space is altogether insufficient. The regulations of the Improvement Trust provide under what is known as the 63 1-2 degree rule for open spaces not less than half of the height of the building and under this rule the widths in the case of buildings from 40 to 70 feet in height should be from 20 ft. to 35 ft. between the buildings. The Improvement Trust also limits the proportion of the area of a site which may be covered by buildings to two-thirds of the total area and these rules work without hardship or difficulty although no doubt speculators would be ready to pay higher prices for Improvement Trust's plots if greater overcrowding on the area were allowed.—I do not however propose that this Corporation should commit themselves to any opinion as to the precise terms of any amendment of the Act. That can, I think, best be left to the Legislative Council who would have the advice of a Select Committee which would without doubt include all the Sanitary and Medical Experts on the Council and on which the Corporation would also be represented. The Corporation as a Body would also have the opportunity of expressing their opinion on such provisions as may be incorporated in the Bill as drafted before it goes before the Council. I therefore only ask now that this Corporation should move Government to take early steps in the matter. By so doing they will show that they are in earnest as regards the sanitary future of the City, and that their re-iterated demand for Schemes of improvement of insanitary areas is genuine and is not caused by mere opposition to the other work of the Improvement Trust. I believe that the acceptance of my Motion will be welcomed by all save possibly by some property-owners and that if the Act is efficiently amended accordingly and the new provisions are made to apply not only to erections on sites not previously built upon but to all rebuilding where houses have formerly existed it will prove of the greatest benefit to the future of the City.

Dr. Dinshah Master said that he had the fullest sympathy for the proposition, but many things which looked nice in theory did not work well in practice and therefore it would be better to refer Mr. Dunn's proposition to a committee. He accordingly moved an amendment.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha seconded the amendement remarking that Mr. Dunn had moved the proposition with the best of intention, but as Dr. Master had pointed out there were certain practical difficulties and it should go to a committee. Bombay had been built haphazard. He wished that at the Old Bombay Exhibition "tamasha" old Bombay as it had been was exhibited.

Mr. Dunn accepted Dr. Master's amendment, which had been agreed to.

Dr. Master then moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it was desirable and possible to carry out the purification of the Municipal lake water by the destruction of micro organism present in them by the use of ozone according to the most recent methods adopted in some of the chief cities of Europe and (2) What would be the probable cost of erecting such an installation in Bombay for the purpose.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

Mr. Owen Dunn moved that the report of the Commissioner as to the danger to which the public are subjected by the demolition of old buildings on street frontages without the erection of any protecting hoarding, be referred to a committee.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar seconded the proposition.

On the motion of Dr. Master it was resolved: 'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report if it is not advisable in the interest of public health to take advantage of the present low level of waters in the Vehar Lake, to get the large accumulation of silt in it removed and the lake cleaned of rank vegetation as far as practicable during the approaching hot weather; and also what would be the approximate cost of such removal.'"

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Javle—'That the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 1210, dated the 23rd May 1910, to suggest improvements in the Municipal Act and in the procedure of Municipal Elections be requested in considering whether in view of the altered circumstances since the passing of the Municipal Act III of 1888 it is not desirable to re-apportion, under Section 24 of the Act the number of Councillors to be elected by the rate-payer of different Wards.

Mr. Mistry said that to justify the Corporation in considering such a matter they should have instances of complaints made.

The President said that he himself had complained to Mr. Dunn and asked him to move in the matter.

Mr. Mistry: But that's an individual case. We must have solid facts in the matter.

Mr. A. M. Tod said that once while passing near a house under construction a brick fell on his shoulder. He wished that it had falled on Mr. Mistry's head so that he could have realised what solid fact that solid brick told.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, British Service, to be principal Medical Officer, Lucknow Division.

Colonel Grainger, I.M.S., to be Principal Medical Officer, 5th (Mhow) Division.

Colonel M. Cowper, Indian Army, to be General Staff Officer, Burma Division.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Surgeon General T. M. Corker has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, 6th Poona Division.

Col. M. W. Kerin, British Service, has been appointed Principal Madical Officer, 8th Lucknow Division.

Col. E. Butt, British Service, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, 7th Meerut Division.

Colonel C. E. Nichol, British Service, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Presidency Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Buller, R. A. M. C., has been appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Maymyo.

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the revision of the scale of pay of hospital waiters in Station Hospitals of British troops and the betterment of their prospects with effect from the 1st January, 1912. The Government of India have approved of the re-organisation of the clerical service of Divisional and Brigade P. M. O's offices with effect from the 1st January, 1912.

Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C. B. has assumed the duties of Principal Medical officer of His Majesty's Forces in India with effect from the afternoon of 30th December, 1911.

OIL STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

Advices from the Singapore headquarters of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy. states that the Anglo Saxon Oil Co.'s steamer "Spondilus" has been completely destroyed by fire between Colombo and Aden. The crew has been saved, but by what means is not mentioned. Fortunately no lives have been lost.

The intrinsic value of the ship and her cargo is enormous. She had on board 8,500 tons of benzine in bulk which she loaded at Pulo Samboe. She left that island on the 3rd instant for Europe and no word of her had been received in Singapore until the fateful tiding of her destruction came by cable.

BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.

Address by H. E. Lady Clarke.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Clarke presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association held yesterday in the hall of the Associatson. Among those present on the occasion were, besides Her Excellency, Sir Henry E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. C.H. Armstrong, Mr. A. H S. Aston and others. The proceedings opened with prayers which were said by the Rev. A. S. Crichton. Miss Rutherford then read the report for 1911, from which the following are extracts:

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

"In closing our thirty-seventh year of service in Bombay, we can look back over the past year with a feeling of great thankfulness that the Association has been allowed the privilege of meeting, to a certain extent, the manifold needs of the women and girls of this city for another year. The demands upon the organization are as many and varied as the needs of womanhood and the fact that we are enabled to meet so many of them through our Institute, Home, and Branch work is witness enough that God has a place for the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay. During the past year our President, Mrs. Jardine, has given largely of her time, strength and ability to the work, and the Association owes much to her good judgment and unfailing sympathy. The only change in our secretarial staff throughout the year was the resignation of Mrs. Hunt who had charge of the Home. The central building has been the scene of great activity; as in addition to the large numbers using the Home and Institute, several Committees representing other work have met here regularly, and the large hall has upon several occasions been used by other organizations. Over one hundred people on an average use the building daily. It is estimated that the total attendance at the building during the year has been over 35,000. In addition to the losses by removals, death and other causes, the membership list has been carefully gone over and many names formerly included under "Scattered Members" have been transferred to other Associations or dropped from the roll as overdues, so that including the ninety new members received during the year, the total membership of Bombay numbers 812, of whom 559 are in the Central and other English Branches, 150 belong to the Marathi Branch, and 103 are students and school girls. The terms for membership are simply "Any young woman of good character," and there is practically no age limit."

A POPULAR PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

"The Home continues to be a popular place of residence for young women employed in the city, and as a temporary stopping-place for missionaries and other visitors from up-country places. On an average 55 have been in residence daily throughout the year. The minimum charge for board and room is as formerly Rs. 20 per month, but accommodation is now reserved for those learning to earn their own living some of whom pay as low as Rs. 10 per month and Government has kindly given a grant for the apprentices. 1,885 meals have been served to young women not living in the Home. A new arrangement has been started this year by which all accounts connected with the 1st floor or visitors' floor are kept entirely separate from the Home, in order that it might be seen how far the latter was self-supporting without the help of the larger fees paid by visitors. The financial statements published in full, clearly show the wisdom of having one floor given for those who pay higher fee. During the year twenty-one girls have been received, and twelve have left, four of whom have gone into homes of their own. Our large family represent the various occupations of teachers, nurses, typists, clerks, shop-assistants, telephone and telegraph operators, dressmakers and milliners. There are a larger number of young girls in the Home this year than formerly. Although there are so many living under one roof and so many different dispositions and characters, the atmosphere of the Home is one of love and good fellowship. As an example of how the Home is regarded by the residents may we quote what one said when she returned after an absence of many months. I cannot tell you how glad I am to come back. It is truly coming home to me? The aim of those who are closest to this important part of the Bombay work is to make it in every sense a real home—for we believe that in making lives happy we help to make them strong. The health of the residents has been unusually good. We are greatly indebted to Major Novis, who has so kindly given his services as physician throughout the year. One hundred and four have been accommodated in this beautiful holiday home during the seven and a half months it has been open. As plague was very bad in Lonavla for part of the year, the Holiday Home was not reopened after the rains until October. The matter of employment is always a serious one to those who support themselves, as is also the situation of the employer who cannot find the right person to fill a position. To bring these two classes into communication for mutual helpfulness, is the work of this department and as a total of 452 applications were dealt with during the year, including calls for and from trained nurses, children's nurses, governesses, teachers, typists, etc., the need for the work fully justifies its existence and the time and money spent. In a large port such as Bomday, there is always need for Travellers' Aid work and during the year we have been able to assist a goodly number of girls and women travelling alone. The work of the Educational Department for the past year on the whole has been encouraging. Classes in Adult Drill, and Children's Drill, Botany, Hindustani, First Aid, Dressmaking, Cookery, Choral Singing, and Commercial work have been held with a total enrolment of 219, and a total attendance of 2,999. The membership of the classes has been made up of children, school girls, both European and Indian, business girls, and married ladies. Our equipment for Cookery classes has been much improved by the gift of a large new oil stove. Part of the hour of the weekly meetings of the Clubs is also educational work. The number attending general lectures and musical literary evening, have been 468, and the number attending Club lectures 872, making a total of 1,340. The new Commercial School under the direction of Miss Shaw was opened on the 6th of March and has continued throughout the year. The enrollment has varied from 8 to 16, and altogether 39 girls have been in attendance for a longer or shorter period. With the Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 we were enabled to purchase two new typewriters and other needed equipment.

Thirteen of the girls have secured good posts For a young girl living with her parents the most natural and healthy social intercourse is that which she may enjoy in her own home and with the friends that her mother and father know and approve. Many a young girl living alone in the city turns to the Association for her social life and recreation and finds through it her friends. It is our aim to supply attractive social life to meet the need of such a girl. During the past year there have been 61 evening parties and socials of various kinds, picnics and harbour trips, tennis and badminton afternoons and one Saturday afternoon of atheletic sports for school girls. Altogether the attendance at these has been 2,071. The physical needs of the members have been considered in the planning of frequent outings and by the tennis and badminton courts provided for their use.

SPIRITUAL PURPOSE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

"The Spiritual purpose of the Association is to be truly a handmaid of the Church. In all its Bible classes and religious meetings it aims to emphasize love to God and the reality and power of Christ to enable young women to meet and overcome the temptations of life and be of real value in His service. Throughout most of the twenty Bible classes, Services of Song and other religious meetings have been held weekly. The World's Week of Prayers was observed in November by seven special meetings. Three Mission Study classes under the leadership of Miss Cowan were conducted in August and September. The total enrolment in all was 340. One morning Bible class met during the monsoon for a course of eight lessons. The Wednesday night service attended largely by the Home residents has been held regularly and addresses have been given by the clergymen of the city. We do not feel that the Bibile work is what it should be for an Association of this size and trust there may be a stronger work in 1912. Several Institutions and Missionary societies have profited by the faithful work of our Dorcas Classes. Six Clubs meet weekly in the central building. Three of these have had their sixth anniversary. The Social Service and Excelsior Clubs have rendered valuable service in arranging entertainments. The total enrolment is 173. Our new Club, the "Business Girls," was organised in March and has had several interesting meetings and outings, and a most successful Christmas party. All the work of the Association is not confined to that held in the central building. Four Branch meetings have been held weekly in Byculla, Girgaum, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I., Parel. One hundred and fifty Indian Christians are enrolled in the Marathi Branch (those in the schools are now enrolled as student members).

MISSIONARY WORK.

"The Association finds its Missionary field among the 25,000 native women employed in the mills. Two Bible teachers under the direction of Miss Leeteh carry the Gospel message to these Indian sisters. 609 visits and calls have been made and the total number of listeners has been 9,103. Mr. C.A. Hawes was elected Hon. Treasurer on January 23rd and has given much time and thought to this part of our work. The General Fund account shows a balance in hand of Rs. 1,216-11-9. This will more than meet all the outstanding December bills which have to be paid in January. and still leave a balance of about Rs. 300. But this is not all; during the year we started a new Building Fund and a Sinking Fund and we close these accounts with a balance of Rs. 801-12-5 and Rs 400 respectively. The Association opened a Rest Room at the Exhibition for the young women employed in the different stalls. Light refreshments were served at cost and those who desired it were escorted to the tram or to their home when their evening's work was finished which was generally about mid-night. In closing our last Annual Report we sounded the note that the time had come for Bombay to "Enlarge the place of its tent." A Fund has been started for a new building and we hope within the next few years it will be by special subscriptions and other means increased to the necessary amount. Before concluding I would mention here the faithful work of my co-secretaries. The keynote for the work of the coming year is sounded in the motto for 1912 Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

THE IDEAL HOME.

The report having been read, Miss Maya Das and the Rev. W. A. Sawtell addressed the assembly. Miss Das dwelt at length upon the undenominational character of the Association, which she said was peculiarly befitting in India.

The Rev. Sawtell touched upon the three characteristics which, he said, an ideal home must have if it was to be a true reflection of Heaven. The first characteristic was mutual service, so that the ideal home must be a place where happiness of all was the mutual object of all, and where all were for each and each for all. The second characteristic was mutual understanding. They should look upon themselves not with human eyes. An ideal home should be a place where nobody misunderstood anybody else, at any rate persistently. The third characteristic of an ideal home which linked it up with heaven was common consecration to Lord Jesus Christ. Many Christian homes were lamentable failures as homes, and their failures as homes were due to the fact that Christ was not the master of the house. The master of the homes was in many cases one who did not recognise Christ. Religion to many was a feminine thing. He (the speaker) would say that the failure of the Church, as the failure was to-day was due to the failure of the homes. The Young Women's Christian Association was mainly useful as a home and therefore any thing that they might be doing for the Association would increase a hundredfold the utility of the Church if the work was done in a spirit of common consecration to Christ.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency then addressed the assembly as follows:

"Miss Rutherford, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have listened with the greatest interest to the Annual Report read by Miss Rutherford, also to the interesting addresses. I only wish to try to express the great appreciation I feel of the excellent way the Y. W. C. A. in Bombay is carried out. It is with great regret I learn that the invaluable General Secretary is leaving Bombay. From what I have seen of her and the home I feel strongly that a very large part of the success of the Bombay Association is due to the admirable way she has enacted her part. At my first visit I was much struck with the management and I still feel that no institution in India does more useful and thorough work than this Association. The use of it in a place like Bombay cannot be overestimated, and in the 36 years it has been in existence it must have brought ease, comfort, happiness and help into the lives of thousands of women. The management in this Branch seems to be of the best as nothing to the betterment of the lives of the young women seems to be left out. The spiritual, the educational, the physical and the social sides of life, all of which are necessary and each of which holds so largely in promoting the others are all considered. The fact that the total Membership of Bombay numbers 812 testifies to the popularity of the place, for, even though the Home might exist, if life within its walls were not like "Home," young women would not flock to it but find shelter in other places, where it is certain the influence would not be so good. The tribute from those who return to the Institution with words such as we have heard to-day in the report testify to the "Love and good fellowship" that should be the atmosphere of a real home.

"The "Travellers Aid" work is no les important than the more domestic part. Since I was here last year an instance of this was brought to my notice from home, showing a proof of the great value of this Association. Two girls were just saved from being trapped by one of the unprincipled scoundrels who advertise. They were on their way to India to take up as they thought a situation, made the acquaintance of each other in the boat, and found that both were destined for the same place. A lady on board, to whom they had evidently gone for advice arranged that they should be met by someone from the Y. W. C. A. They may be here now, I have heard nothing further, but this case that was brought to my notice is probably only one of many and illustrates the great necessity for the Travellers Aid work. The Missionary work done among the 23,000 Native women employed in the mills must do much good, the thought that the spiritual side of these poor oilers, whose lives must be monotonous and exhausting may be developed to the extent to give them hope for a future life and consequently comfort and peace in this, must be very inspiring to the teachers who so kindly carry the message to them.

"I congratulate the Association on the highly satisfactory financial position it finds itself in at the end of the year and I feel that the management deserves the credit for this result. The thoroughness with which every detail is studied for general help to all dependent women in Bombay is shown by the happy inspiration which prompted the kind thought to provide a Rest Room at the Exhibition for young women employed there, and much danger and evil consequence must have been saved by the system of escorting them to their homes after the day's work was finished. As a mother I thank those from my heart who are responsible for this movement in the names of their parents.

"Living under this roof from one year's end to another there must be Members of very many creeds united as one family under the watchful care of a few excellent women. In family life of an ordinary kind it is difficult to bring up a household in perfect harmony and good will, even though the parents have had the training of the children in their own hands from the beginning and taken their responsibilities seriously which unfortunately is not always done. It is not possible to take too high a view of life where the education of children is concerned. It is the one great work entrusted to us. Nothing is small or unimportant in forming the next generation which is to carry on the work where we have to leave it unfinished. No single soul can be spared—everyone is important, everyone may be the cause of infinite good or infinite mischief for ever hereafter; so wrote Max Muller and the reflections of his great mind may help some of you here to-day and help you to live lives that should help your companions and perhaps when the time comes for the blessing of parentage to fall to your lot you may recall them. How much more difficult it must be to keep up a spirit of love and good fellowship in such a community as this and unless each and every member of the household does her best and sinks to a great extent her own self will it would be impossible. Example does much, and as the head of the establishment shows the spirit of true Christianity as given by Max Muller, 'True Christianity, lives not in our belief, but in our love, in our love of God, and in our love of man, founded on our love of God,' the power of her influence must be felt by you all. It is just as easy for a number of people of various creeds to live in harmony under one roof if they try to follow a good example, they are only crossing by different bridges thrown across the gulf to a better home—there may be faults in all creeds, but taken sincerely and followed to the best of our ability all lead to God. Max Muller has written that 'All really great and honest men may be said to live three lives; there is one life which is seen and accepted by the world at large, a man's outward life, there is a second life which is seen by a man's most intimate friends, his household life and there is a third life seen only by the man himself and by Him who searcheth the heart, which may be called the inner or heavenly—a life led in communion with God, a life of aspiration rather than fulfilment. I hope I have not kept you too long, but after reading the report which was sent me I felt a strong desire to say something to try to convey the full appreciation I feel of the fine work done by the Association which deserves full support by those who can be brought to realize the great and necessary work it is accomplishing in the great city of Bombay." (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Rutherford and others who worked for the Association, said he was glad to learn of the good work done in every branch. He also thanked Mrs. Jardine, under whose kind control the work of the Association was progressing. He also moved a cordial vote of thanks to H.E. Lady Clarke for presiding there that afternoon and giving an interesting and instructive address.

The proceedings then terminated.

PARSI KNIGHTS.

A preliminary meeting of the Parsis of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Sir J. J. P. B. institution to consider what steps should be taken to honour the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha on the occasion of the knighthoods conferred upon them by His Majesty King George V. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy was voted to the chair and there was a very large attendance. Dastur Darab moved that a public dinner be given to the two Parsi Knights in the name of the Parsi community. In doing so, he eulogised the services which Sir Dinshaw Davar and Sir Shapurji had rendered to the community.

Mr. Hormusji M. Cama seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia suggested that the name of Sir Bezonji D. Mehta of Nagpur be also added in the proposition. He said Sir Bezonji was equally deserving of the honour.

Dastur Darab accepted this amendment.

Several gentlemen suggested that the words "an evening entertainment" be substituted for the words "public dinner" in the proposition.

This suggestion was adopted by a majority and the proposition, thus modified, was carried.

A committee of leading gentlemen of the community with Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy as chairman and Mr. F. J. Parukh and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia as Secretaries was appointed to carry out arrangements.

At a meeting of the members of the Sharebrokers' Association, of which Sir Shapurji Broacha is the president, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to present an address to Sir Shapurji and to thank His Imperial Majesty through the Government of Bombay for the honour done to their leader. A committee was appointed to take steps in the matter.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Pastor Russell, accompanied by six laymen, who were appointed last summer by the International Bible Students Association, to investigate Foreign Missions, are to pay Bombay a visit. Pastor Russell, who is at present pastor of both the London and Brooklyn Tabernacles in New York is Chairman of the Committee. He is well-known as the "American Spurgeon." The Committee have completed their investigations in Japan, China and the Philippine Islands and are to arrive in India from Ceylon on February 3rd and will sail from Bombay, February 24th, for Aden.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms by Pastor Russell on Friday, Feb. 23rd at 9-15, on "The Hereafter."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceanien," Jan. 25.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Oceanien," on the 25th January at 1 p. m. Passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier.

Arthur, Mr
Allen, Mr
Aziz, Mr
Henrich, Mr Krenz
Kerrawalla, Mr
Kimoay, Mr
Madon, Mr
Mullick, Mr

Patell, Mrs
Panday, Mr
Prem, Mr and Mrs Lecomte
Subedar, Mr
Sujan Singh, Mr
Yule, Mr
Willoughby, Mr and Mrs

Per s. s. "Devanha," Jan. 23.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Shanghai to Bombay per s. s. "Devanha." to-day:—

HONGKONG TO BOMBAY.

Chandoobhoy, Mr E
Amir Khan, Mr

Marzullah, Mr
Kanin Khan, Mr

SINGAPORE TO COLOMBO.

Blackmox, Miss S
Kothari, Mr J H
Skinner, Capt Mrs
Kimble, Miss
Hull, Mrs
Alderson, Miss
Pabbington, Surgon H
Gracre, Mr T
Teare, Miss M R
Reiner, Mr
Bames, Mr P

Spry, Mr A
Elders, Miss E
Jakdawalla, Mr N M
Grainger, Mr and Mrs
Aldersons, Miss 2 servants
Willson, Mr and Mrs A
Chambers, Mr W B
Lover, Mrs E B
Lover, Mr C C B

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

de Courcey Hamilton, Mr
Eley, Mr W

Costello, Mrs and infant
Campbell, Miss

BRINDISI TO LONDON.

Dillon, Mr F W
Hunting, Mr E L

Forbes Tallock, Mrs

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Scindia," Jan. 23.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia," will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock about midday to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 10-15 sharp.

TO LONDON.

Bryan, Mrs
Kettlewell, Mrs M child and nurse
Lankester, Dr A

Macfarlane, Mrs J
Swann, Maj Gen J C
Soddon, Mr C N
Soddon, Mrs and infant

TO LIVERPOOL.

Ford, Miss
Gregory, Mr G
Hambleton, Mr J
Kelly, Miss J

Monsell, Mr J R
Noyes, Mr H
Priestly, Mrs and infant

EXTRA CLASS.

Nina, Mr M D

Trindado, Mr V S

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd January 1912.

1. Commanding Officer's Parade to-morrow Wednesday the 24th inst. for members residing in the Fort. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, khaki.

2. Riding School, to-day Tuesday, Thursday and Friday next, for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of instruction opens on Saturday afternoon the 24th February next, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 11th of March 1912.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Bombay 7th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, 27th January 1912.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 22nd January, 1912.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Alp's b e h The Cellarer (4 years)

Mr G. K's ch n am g Coat of Arms (aged)

Mr Heath's b e m Merry Spinner (6 years)

Mr Heath's b e h Elser (5 years)

Mr P B Avasia's bl n am g Gallileo (aged)

H H Jam Saheb's br h g Punt (aged)

H H Jam Saheb's bl aus g Metal Boy (aged)

Mr R S Forage's ch e m Bachelor's Belle (4 years)

Mr R S Forage's b e m Aqueduct (4 years)

Mr R R S' br e g Langton (4 years)

Mr Homi Bilimoria's ch e g Pincher (aged)

Mr Homi Bilimoria's b aus g Bright Metal (6 years)

Mr Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit (aged)

Mr Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged)

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr G K's b aus m Danseuse (aged)

Mr W A H E E D's br aus m I M S

Mr W A H E E D's b aus g Mandeville 14-2 (aged)

Mr F N Furdoonji's b e m Yvette (aged)

Mr Brain's b e g Torzal (six years)

Mr W Kenworthy's b e g Wassail (5 years)

Mr R S Forage's b aus g Chivalry (aged)

Mr T Gordhandass' ch e g Huka (aged)

Mr J C Smith's b aus m Boomey (aged)

Mr W Homer's ch aus g Ruby Tia (aged)

Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14-2 (aged)

Mr Alp's b e h The Cellarer (4 years)

THE ROSEHILL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Md Moinudin Khan Bahadur's b aus g Mandeville 14 2 aged

Mr M Goculdass' b e m Evening Herald 14 1 1-4

Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14 2

Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Kiord 14 1-2

(Race declared void).

THE DADUR PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam 14-0

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minton 14-0

Mr. Bampfylde's b a h St. Anthony 14-0

Mr Bampfylde's b a h Young Thara 13-3 1-2

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Ashroff 14-0

Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Zinfandel 14-0

Mr A W Essa's b a h Solitaire 13-3 1-4

Mr Thimble's g a h Fairplay 13-3

Mr Mujeed Nergis' ch a h Little Laffy 13-3 1-2

Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2 1-2

Mr A K Dakhayel's ch a h Borgavi 14-0

Mr Kado bin Saleh's g a h Upright 13-3

Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Shihab 13-2 1-2

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13-3

Mr Heath's b a h Mutrood 13.3 1-2

Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Edward 13-3 1-2

Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 14-0

Mr. Brain's b a h Dumra, 13-3 1-2.

Mr. Brain's ch a h Plassy, 13-2.

Mr. J. K. Raja's b a h Mezahim, 13-3.

Mr. R. S. Forage's b a h Saree, 13-3.

Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama, 14-0

Mr M Cassum's b a h Sinclair, 13-3 1-2

Mr Mahmood Shirazi's ch a h Engineer, 14-0

Mr Lion's g a h Pendil, 13-3

Mr Jassim M Essa's g a h Baldwin. 13-2 1-2

Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Makeb, 14-0

Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoer, 13-3

Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon, 13-2 3-4.

Mr R A Willis' g a h M. V. O., 13-3 3-4

Mr Abdulla Mahalla's g a h Dimshak, 13-2 3-4

Mr M Goculdass' g a h Sweden, 13-2 3-4

Mr M Goculdass' b a h Mexico, 13-2 1-2

Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton, 13-3

A NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ya Nasib 14-0 (4 years)

Mr D Framjee's br a h Moosahar (4 years)

Mr R S Forage's g a h Khalid Beg 14-0 (5 years)

Mr Jessop's g a h Goorjie Beg 13-3 1-2 (6 years)

Mr Abdoola Fara's b a h Clarenceux 13-3 3-4 (4 years)

Mr Fateh Daya's g a h Athshan 13-3 1-4 (6 years)

Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Pritbraj (4 years)

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Evening News 13-3 1-2 (6 years)

Mr Ahmed Hargani's g a h Longboat 14-0 (6 years)

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Lord Durham (6 years)

Mr A Razak's g a h Sirmust 14-0 (4 years)

Mr A R Tahar's b a h Pietri 13-3 1-4 (4 years)

Mr Tahar Yunis' g a h Thulfha (4 years)

Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Wild Eagle 13-2 1-2 (3 years)

Mr Yacoob Swedany's b a h Fathibeg (4 years)

Nawab Md Taki Khan's ch a h New Governor (aged

Nawab Md Taki Khan's g a h Taki Khan 14 (years)

Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya (3 years)

Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Sinnusi (6 years)

Mr Valiji Moosaji's g a h Afag Beg (4 years)

Mr Valiji Moosaji's b a h Bustan (3 years)

Mr Abdul Aziz Mackenzies b a h Pleader II 14 (4 years)

Mr Beg's b a h Berar (aged)

Mr Tahar Yunis' b a h Mukhlif (aged)

Mr Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Hazoor (6 years)

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Sarim-el-Mulook 13 3 1-2 (6 years)

Mr Heath's b a h Hercules (5 years)

Mr Saleh Kharadi's g a h Shirsab (6 years)

Mr Hoossin bin Tahar's g a h Metford 14 (6 years)

Mr Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (4 years)

Mr T Gordhandass' b a h Morley (5 years)

Mr Jassim M Essas' b a h Royal Visit (aged)

Mr Homi Bilimoria's b a h Sir Cecil (late Bijou) 14

Mr Abdulla Mana's ch a h Straight Shot (3 years)

Mr Abdulla Mana's ch a h Abdul Karim (4 years)

Mr Haji Ahmed Baghdady's g a h Moyaid 13 3 (4 years)

Mr Fahad bin Nusser's b a h Authority 13 3 (3 years)

Mr Dawood Aman's g a h Angel 14st (3 years)

Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Cable

Dr D'Avoine and Mr A Rahimtulla's ch a h Best Chance 13 3 (5 years)

Mr Sulleman Delaemis' g a h Haboob (4 years)

THE MATUNGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Lion's ch a h Grand Duke (6 years)

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold (6 years)

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily (aged)

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (5 years)

Mr W A H E E D's ch a h Crown Prince (aged)

Mr G K's b a h Parliament (aged)

Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza (6 years)

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done (6 years)

Mr Beg's b a h Mysore (5 years)

Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto (aged)

Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo (6 years)

Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged)

Mr Yusuff bin Essa's g a h Ghalyum (5 years)

Mr Faraz bin Sanad's b a h Bombay Bank (4 years)

Mr T Gordhandass' b a h Peculiar (aged)

Mr R R S' g a h Regent (5 years)

Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4 (aged)

Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13 3 (aged)

Mr M Goculdass' b a h Baloz 14 0 (5 years)

Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester (aged)

THE TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

The South African Team.

Johannesburg, Jan. 2.

The following players have been chosen to represent South Africa in the Triangular Tournament to be decided in England next season:—

Mr. P. W. Sherwell
Mr. G. A. Faulkner
Mr. L. J. Tancred
Mr. G. C. White
Mr. S. J. Snooke
Mr. A. E. Vogler
Mr. S. J. Pegler
Mr. T. Campbell
Mr. A. D. Nourse

Mr. W. J. Zulch
Mr. F. Hartigan
Mr. Beaumont
Mr. Taylor
Mr. R. O. Schwarz
Mr. C. B. Llewellyn
Mr. Carter and
Mr. J. Cox (or a fast bowler).

"Mr. J. Cox or a fast bowler" probably means that if Mr. J. J. Kotze is not available, Mr. Cox will be chosen.

THE Turkish Government is resolved to let the world at large know what sort of a ruler the late Sultan was. The Cabinet has determined to publish Abdul Hamid's journals. Five hundred boxes of the Sultan's memoranda were found in a chamber near his bedroom in the Yildiz Kiosk. They reveal extortions and political intrigues covering a period of 33 years.

ALL INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

The All India Hockey Tournament commence to-day at Allahabad There were only fourtee entries this year. Three games in the first round wer played. The North-Western Railway Voluntee defeated the King's Own Regiment by four goal to one. The Volunteers, who won the Cup last year, played a fast and combined game and won as above.

The game between Naini Tal Volunteers an the Royal Irish Rifles was a one-sided affair. The Naini Tal players who were chiefly young assistants in the Secretariats were too quick for their opponents an scored goal after goal making three goals in each half of the game. The Irishmen made two or three good dashes at the goal, but the Volunteer goal keeper, Gabriel, was always in time to save. Th game thus resulted in a win for the Naini Tal Volunteers by six goals to love.

The third game was between the Unite Provinces Police and Cannaught Rangers. Th Policemen had an easy victory by eight goals to two.

THE TELEPHONE TRANSFER.

The national Telephone Company, as an effectiv body, has now ceased to exist; and on Jan. 1, th company's vast properties in every part of th United Kingdom were automatically transferred t the Post Office, which henceforth becomes responsi ble for the whole of the telephone system.

It should be noted, remarks the "Times," that i is the Postmaster-General's intention to maintai for the present the existing rates everywhere, an subscribers who have agreements on the old fl rates are to be allowed to continue. No ne scheme is to be brought forward until th Railway and Canal Commission has issu its final award—provided, as is practica inevitable, that the purchase price has to b decided by arbitration. If the new scheme does n find favour, the Postmaster-General has alrea intimated his willingness that the matter shall b considered either by a Committee of the House Commons or by an expert committee consisting representatives of the interests mainly affect Broadly speaking, it may be said that is not inte tion of the Post Office to make any great profit o of the telephone system beyond paying the workin expenses, which will include interest on capital an allowance for sinking fund. There is no idea making the telephone service recoup the loss on th telegraphs.

It may be assumed that the facilities alrea offered for telephonic communication will be in way diminished. In some of the minor Post Off exchanges there is no night service, and a fear h been expressed in some quarters that in the small areas the night service provided by the Telepho Company would be given up. That, however, not the case, for every night service at present in will be continued.

The Postmaster-General has issued the followi address to the staffs of the National Telepho Company and the Post Office:—"To the 18,00 men and women of all grades who pass at the begi ning of the New Year from the service of the N tional Telephone Company to that of the State offer a hearty welcome, not only in my own nam but in that of their future colleagues. The majorit of them, I am glad to think, will receive substanti advantage through the transfer, and, in order t allay any apprehensions that the amalgamatio may interfere with individual prospects advancement, I take the opportunity to poi out that under any reasonable anticipation th expansion of the telephone system mus itself provide opportunities for promotion to offic of character and ability. The transferred staff wil no doubt, recognise that the pension rights, th liberal provision for sick and annual leave, and th other privileges of Government employment out weigh any temporary inconvenience which some them may, perphps, suffer while, old Post Offic servants will reflect that if amalgamation had n taken place and the telephone service had be organised in a separate department, ambitions bas on the prospect of growth in the business of th Post Office would have been doomed to imperfe realisation. It is my declared intention to secu equality of treatment between transferred an existing officers so far as that is possible, and confidently expect that the spirit of devotion to th public service and the keen interest in efficien which have marked both the Post Office and th National Telephone Company in the past wi continue to animate the combined staff under t new conditions which are now inaugurated.

HERBERT SAMUEL."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W.

BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDIN

Bombay, 23rd January.

22 Parade.—Tuesday 23rd January 1912.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunde 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday 23rd instant, and proceed Middle Ground for Search Light Manning.

23 Parade.—Thursday 25th January 1912.

Lecture for Proficiency candidates. Parade Head Quarters at 9-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

24 Parades.—Saturday 27th January 1912.

Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Batt Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m. and Chu Gate at 4-45 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

25 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ing Sunday 28th instant.

No 1 Company Sergt C. B. Banks.

No 2 Company Sergt A. W. Barker.

26. Musketry.—Sunday 28th January 1912.

Spoon Competitions at Ghat Kopar. Distances 500, and 600 yards.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V.

NOTICE.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

B V A vs A Company (Customs) B V R

A shooting match between the above teams place on Sunday 21st instant on the G I P Railw Vol Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar, and resulted in a w for the B V A by 57 points.

B. V. A.

Names	200	500	600
Sergt Forbes	... 33	29	29
Sergt Clyne	... 24	33	33
Bombr Geldart	... 28	31	28
Sapper Halksworth	... 30	27	29
Sapper Mooney	... 29	30	27
Gunner Hayward	... 28	30	26
Gunner Thomson	... 27	29	27
Sapper Leedam	... 28	27	27
Total	...227	236	226

A. CO. B. V. R.

Names	200	500	600
Corpl G Clarke	... 29	33	[illegible]
Vol B Goff	... 25	30	[illegible]
Sergt J Clarke	... 25	28	[illegible]
Sergt K Veevers	... 28	25	28
Vol R H Selkirk	... 26	28	24
Vol W Clarke	... 27	25	26
Sergt H Byrne	... 25	25	23
Vol P O'Brien	... 22	29	18
Total	...207	224	201

THE Shamuddin Oil Company, Ltd., wh has just gone into liquidation was formed May last with the object of taking over so extensive oil fields in Minbu District, Bu

THE Magistrate of the Western Divi Rangoon, yesterday charged S. O. Able, fessional animal trainer with criminal appropriation of the tigress "Minnie." prosecution was at the instance of W. Elm

THE British Admiralty has placed an with a Greenock shipbuilding firm for th struction of a new submarine torpedo b the Laurenti type. The special featur new submarine is that she will have a hull.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

The depression from Baluchistan has moved rapidly eastwards, and has decreased greatly in intensity, while that affecting the extreme north has slightly intensified in that area. Disturbed weather now extends over Kashmir, the Punjab, the United Provinces, North Rajputana and Central India east. Precipitation again is reported from Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Provinces, the Punjab and has extended over Sind, North Rajputana and the West of the United Provinces. Heavy falls have occurred along the Western Himalayas, and as no reports come through from Kashmir is probable that the snowfall there has been heavy. The principal amounts are :—Chakrata, Murree, Sialkot, two inches; Simla, Rawalpindi, one and a half; Cherat, three; Lahore one; Montgomery, Peshawar, three-quarters; Sirsa, Ludhiana, Khushal, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Hyderabad (Sind), half.

Forecast.—Precipitation will continue on the East Punjab along the Western Himalayas, but will cease in Baluchistan, Sind, South West Punjab, and the south of North West Frontier Province. Few falls are probable over the United Provinces, and possible in North Rajputana and Central India East.

LAHORE, JAN. 22.

The rainfall at Lahore during forty-eight hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day is 1-35 inches.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Hassi.—Showery. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Somewhat cold. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening in Dabhoi line. Cotton picking almost over in places surrounding Broach.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cotton crop [illegible] unfavourable ; picking general and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Bellary.—Cotton arriving in small quantities and early arrivals will show black leaf.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Nearly general rain has fallen; Rawalpindi has had 1·35", Lahore 1·17", Sirsa 0·62", Multan 0·47" and Ambala 0·18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air remains damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is much below the average in the north-west Punjab; night temperature is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature during day is below the average at Agra and above it at Jhansi; night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in upper Sind but remain moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature has fallen and is much below the average at Jacobabad; night temperature continues higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air has become damper over the whole division. Maximum temperature is in large excess; the minimum is also considerably higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal or in excess ; night temperature is also higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is slightly above the average.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north-west India appears to have moved further north-eastwards and caused moderate or heavy rainfall in the Punjab. Very light precipitation has occurred in north Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. Cloud has decreased in Sind but skies remain moderately to heavily clouded in the Punjab and Rajputana and the southern half of the United Provinces. Sea is still rough at Karachi. Moderate showers are reported from Colombo. Weather in the submontane districts of the Punjab continues unsettled.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Punjab and local showers are probable in Rajputana and the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 22nd January, was 30·083 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill :—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
M	22	m 1 9	28 9	22	m 7 17	18 9
		1 3 a	26 1		6 48 a	16 7
TU	23	m 1 35	28 6	23	m 7 45	18 7
		1 37 a	26 1		7 16 a	17 1
W	24	m 2 3	28 2	24	m 8 15	18 6
		2 13 a	25 10		7 45 a	17 10
TH	25	m 2 33	27 9	25	m 8 49	18 4
		2 55 a	25 7		8 20 a	18 10
F	26	m 3 6	27 2	26	m 9 28	18 3
		3 47 a	25 2		9 6 a	19 11
S	27	m 3 43	26 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
		4 53 a	24 11		10 8 a	21 0
S	28	m 4 30	25 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
		6 16 a	25 0		11 39 a	21 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan. 22 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 15m	Sunset	6h 25m
„ 23 (Tuesday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 26m
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 27m
„ 25 (Thursday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 27m
„ 26 (Friday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 28m
„ 27 (Saturday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 29m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 29m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21-4m p.m ; Full Moon, Feb. 3d, 5h. 28-1m. a. m. ; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20-9m. a.m. ; New Moon, 18th, 11h, 14-1m. a.m.

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specially manufactured for use in India — establishes within six months a wonderful record of popularity with Motorists.

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Forming a scientific combination of High Grade Rubber and pure Egyptian Cotton—

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are not cheap in price but by far the cheapest

IN THE END

MEN AND MATTERS.

AN IMPERIAL VETERAN.

It is pleasant to read that Sir Charles Tupper, who has been ailing for some few weeks, is making satisfactory progress. Sir Charles, who was ninety last July, was one of the authors of Confederation, and held numerous offices, including the Premiership in Dominion politics. As Premier in 1896, he invented the idea of Imperial Preference, a plan which his successor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, lost no time in adopting as his own. Sir Charles is still a keen politician, and spoke for over half an hour at a luncheon in his honour a few weeks ago.

INTERPRETING THE DECREE.

As only natural, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has endeavoured to explain away the significance of the recent Motu Proprio. We must derive such comfort as we can from the archi-episcopal pronouncement that no lay intelligence can hope to grapple with the intricacies of Canon law. Dr. Walsh has held his see for twenty-five years. He was previously Professor of Theology at Maynooth, of which institution he became President. He has had a hand in the settlement of the Irish Universities controversy, and became the first Chancellor of the National University.

LABOUR SECRETARY.

It is stated that Mr. Arthur Henderson will succeed Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as Secretary of the Labour party. Like everybody else in these days, he is a Scot; he represents the Barnard Castle division of Durham. Unlike many of his colleagues, he did a good deal of work before he took up politics; and in politics he has preserved his self-respect and earned the respect of others. He has increased his reputation considerably the last few months by his conduct on the Railway Commission and his firm outspokenness since its report was published.

A LABOUR DAILY.

With reference to the proposed Labour newspaper, we may recall that about five years ago a venture of this kind was started. It was called the "Majority," and it soon joined the great majority. In point of fact; it lived five days, being born on a Tuesday and expiring in the early hours of Saturday morning. It published one exclusive item of information during its brief career, and that was to the effect that General Booth was dying. General Booth is still alive.

SOCIALISTS AND HOME RULE.

We understand that the Socialists in England are becoming seriously alarmed by the prospect of Irish Home Rule which they have hitherto supported with their usual lack of foresight. It has been pointed out to them that comrades in Australia find the existence of State Governments a barrier in the way of the millennium, and are using every effort to sweep this barrier away while the Socialists in this country are doing their best to create just such an obstacle at the suggestion of their wily allies the Radicals. It is not unlikely that this danger will have to be seriously discussed by the Socialists as a party.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Prince Edward Island has shown its sympathy with the general current of Canadian politics by returning 28 Conservatives to a House of 30 members. The late Ministry has had a chequered career. The Prime Minister accepted a judicial appointment in April, and his successor carried on without getting a formal vote of confidence. This upset local opinion, but the very sweeping nature of the victory may be accounted for by the fact that the voting is open.

WEATHER IN SWITZERLAND.

The "un-Christmassy" weather in the United Kingdom appears to be prevailing all over Europe. From Grindelwald come sad reports of another thaw, and the English folk who have travelled to the Alps to skate or ski, are sitting in their hotels watching the rain come down—which they might do equally well in London. It may interest them to hear that heavy snow-falls are reported from all over Asia Minor.

TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE.

The annual winter conferences of teachers, which are now being held, are somewhat more lively than usual. We notice in particular the statement by a schoolmaster that, although he could not sing and drawing was his nightmare, these subjects had to be taught, as singing earned education grants, and drawing gave employment to inspectors. No wonder British art and music are so original in these days.

LONDON'S SOOTFALL.

Statistics can still startle when properly handled. As a result of experiments made with soot gauges in four parts of London, the "Lancet" calculates that 76,050 tons of soot are deposited over London in a twelvemonth. We like the precision of the odd 50 tons. It appears that the air contains ammonia, sulphates, chlorine, carbon, and tar. No wonder that the Londoner's lungs turn black.

A CHAIRMAN'S EMBARRASSMENTS.

Mr. Whitley's delightful account of his difficulties as Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons in enforcing the rules prescribing relevancy in debate has left unrecorded one of the very greatest embarrassments of a Chairman of Committees of which the late Sir Lyon (Lord) Playfair once gave an amusing description drawn from his own experience—namely, the selection of the member to address the Chair when twenty or thirty gentlemen rise for that purpose simultaneously. The rule that in debate a speaker should be followed by an opponent is a rudimentary feature of Parliamentary practice; but the selection of the gentleman who is to "have the floor" is at times a serious problem. In the twinkling of an eye the Chairman has to decide who is the member most acceptable to the House, most likely to make a valuable contribution to the debate, and to take such minor matters into consideration as the fitness of the intervention of a particular man at that particular time, the trend of the debate, the prospect of its close, the claim to be heard of men who do not often rise in debate or have expert knowledge or reputation on the subject under discussion.

FREEDOM OF DURHAM.

Lord Durham and Lord Londonderry, both of whom are to receive the Honorary Freedom of Durham on account of having occupied the mayoral chair of that city, have the very closest ancestral ties with the city. Again and again, over a course of several centuries, a Tempest represented it in Parliament, and when it was not a Tempest it was a Lambton. The coal-mining industry of Durham has, of course been a great factor in the modern fortune of these two families. In the case of the Lambtons, however, it brought about the partial fall of their house in a literal sense. The present Lambton Castle, which stands in an immense park that is cut in two by the Wear, was built for Lord Durham's grandfather, the first Earl and the pacificator of Canada, by Joseph Bonomi the Elder. But soon after, in 1854, the Castle was almost wrecked, as it was built over a disused coal-mine the existence of which had been forgotten. However, the damage was eventually made good, and works carried out to prevent another subsidence. The Castle contains many family portraits, the most remarkable of which is Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Master Lambton." This youth was the elder brother of the late earl.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

Statements which have been appearing regarding the Field-Marshals of the British Army have served to recall the fact that George II. in 1736 created as the first Field-Marshals in this country John, Duke of Argyll, and George, Earl of Orkney. The post is the highest military distinction in the Empire, and is bestowed on Generals for distinguished services, and on soldiers of Royal birth. For example, the late King Edward was appointed on May 29, 1875. The Duke of Cambridge received his baton on November 9, 1862. There are two foreign rulers who are Field-Marshals of the British Army, the German Emperor, who was appointed on January 27, 1901, on the occasion of his attending Queen Victoria's funeral, and the Emperor of Austria, who was appointed on September 3, 1903.

The lightest loaves
the daintiest cakes,
are those the thoughtful Housewife makes with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder,

This is the simple as well as the successful method of home-baking—mix one part "Paisley Flour" with 8 parts ordinary flour, and with ordinary care you are sure of light well-raised bakings.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

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DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

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CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 165 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Melibes—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days. Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6 8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementiond medicines there are several other superior medicines of differen tprices fo rcomplaints mentioned above and also for severa lother complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

9th September, 1905.

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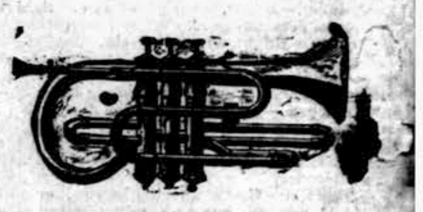

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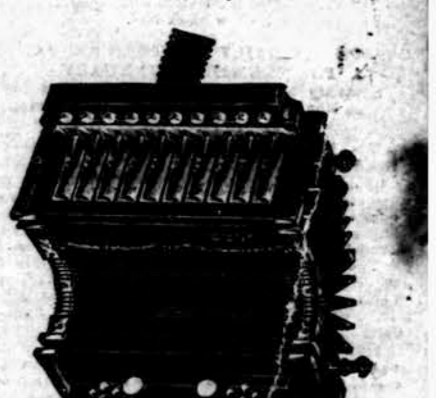

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